

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Copyright 1918 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

• **LAST EDITION**

## PREMIER SAYS HE TOOK HIS FIGURES FROM WAR RECORDS

**Mr. Lloyd George Defends State-  
ments Regarding the Strength  
of Fighting Forces in France  
—Mr. Asquith Seeks Inquiry**

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Moving a motion in the House of Commons this afternoon for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by General Maurice, former Director of Military Operations at the War Office, Mr. Asquith said he thought it was not the business of Parliament to constantly inquire into the conduct of successive phases of the war. The House of Commons, he added, had more than enough of such inquiries already.

Mr. Aquilino denied that his motion was designed to obtain a vote of censure of the Government, saying it was absurd to describe it as such. should he find it his duty to censure the Government, he said, he hoped that he would have the courage to do so in a direct and unequivocal form.

Mr. Aquilino said that when he put down his motion he thought it would be accepted by the Government. He had never yet given an adverse vote on any proposal made by the Government. He had endeavored to help the Government in the prosecution of the war and in defining its great purposes and the peace for which the Allies were struggling.

He said neither he nor his colleagues had been concerned in the composition or publication of General Macdonald's report. As he saw, the Government intended to state the facts, it would be anticipating the conclusions of any tribunal and would be only an expert's statement.

The former Premier said he knew many of his friends had thought he had been faint-hearted in this matter, and that there were persons other than his friends who thought of him as being devoured by impatience to resume office.

"I am quite content," he added, "to leave judgment of that kind to the House and my fellow countrymen."

Unless an act of Parliament were passed, he said, the tribunal of judges proposed for an inquiry into the Maffra affair would have no compulsory power of going king. He considered it far better to adopt the familiar machinery of a select committee from the House. The Government's proposal for a court of honor amounted to an admission that an inquiry was necessary and that the matters raised were so secret they could not be discussed even by a select committee.

He asked whether the Government still thought an inquiry was necessary or that the case could be considered without the presentation of

es sector  
o la Clytie the Germans launched an  
ch forces but only succeeded in  
ine at certain points

"I am quite content," he added, "to leave judgment of that kind to the House and my fellow countrymen."

Unless an act of Parliament were passed, he said, the tribunal of judges proposed for an inquiry into the Maugridge affair would have no compulsory powers of any kind. He considered it far better to adopt the familiar machinery of a select committee from the House. The Government's proposal for a court of honor amounted to an admission that an inquiry was necessary and that the matters raised were so secret they could not be discussed even by a select committee. He asked whether the Government still thought an inquiry was necessary or that the case could be considered without the presentation of

The suggestion was made by Mr. Asquith that an investigation be made by a party committee of five members, which probably would be able to reach a decision that would be respected by the House and the country in two or three days.

Mr. Asquith responded that the best way to get on with the war was to

Mr. Lloyd George was cheered loudly when he arose to speak. He said he had been treated unfairly. It was the business of General Maurice to come to the Cabinet and point out where the ministers had made mistakes, he declared.

Denying that the strength of the British fighting forces had been misrepresented, as stated by General Maurice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted that the figures which he had given

he War Office. Since that time he had made inquiries on this point, he added, and the figures were not

The demand made by Mr. Asquith for a select committee was characterised by the Premier as without precedent in the history of the House.

A German submarine recently landed a man on the Irish coast where he was arrested by Government officials. Mr. MacPherson, parliamentary secretary to the War Office, announced that this man was in the power of London, and would be court-martialled.

pecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The Government are regarded as quite certain to get a majority today in the House of Commons and probably a three-figure majority, assuming that Mr. Asquith's motion goes in the usual course to a division.

The Daily Chronicle, a strong ministerial supporter, is dissatisfied with this, saying a majority will indicate

nothing more than the prevailing reluctance of the House of Commons at moment of national peril to overthrow the ministry while no definite

The Times, on the other hand, is dissatisfied with the Government's decision to drop its own proposal of a purt of honor of two judges. The Times editorial is very interesting. It takes issue with the popular idea that

row the ministry while no definite  
known and acceptable alternative min-  
istry exists.

The Times, on the other hand, is dissatisfied with the Government's decision to drop its own proposal of a court of honor of two judges. The Times editorial is very interesting. It takes issue with the popular idea that

# DAILY INDEX FOR MAY 9, 1918

business and Finance.....Pages 12-13	Bates College Demands War Time Prohibition.....5
Stock Market Quotations	Trial of Private Spaulding at Camp Devens Closes.....5
Dividends Declared	Editorial Opposed to War Office Service at Cost for Massachusetts Railways.....5
Produce Prices	Boston Elevated Railway Bill Advanced.....6
Weather Report	Edison Company Hints Higher Prices
Steel Trade Catches Stride in War Work	Citizens Taking Law Into Their Own Hands.....7
War-Work Spurs Equipment Industry	Press Congress of the World in 1919.....7
Pennsylvania Road's Position	Sealift Control in North Dakota Charged.....7
Real Estate Transactions	Muscle of Patriotic Importance.....7
Children's Page.....Page 10	Pastor Russell Set President Arrested
The Drink Hydra.....Page 18	Salvation Army War Fund Campaign
Nicaragua Enters the War	Germany Issuing Warning to Nations.....9
Equal Suffrage in the Balance	Food Position in Norway Today.....9
Lloyds Notes and Comments	Engineers and Contractors Discuss Paving Delay.....11
Education.....Page 16	Trolleys to Become Common Carriers.....11
Municipal School of Technology at Manchester, Eng.	Swift & Co. Explain Big Stock Dividend.....13
Testing of Pupils in German Schools	Illusions—
Chair of Government and Politics at Dalhousie University	Map of Tyres Region.....1
University of Toronto and Labor Unions	Map of Mesopotamia.....1
War Work at University of Wisconsin	South African Mule Wagons.....3
Ontario Teachers Discuss Language Questions	Nuremberg Doll's House, Manchester, England.....16
English and American Notes	Bibury Court, Bibury, England.....16
European War—	Letters.....Page 3
Official War Reports.....Page 1	Muscle.....Page 11
Archery Spade Through Ukraine.....1	Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion Sung at Cincinnati.....1
Rumanian Peace Treaty.....1	Politics: National—
Contract Change Agreed Upon to Speed Up Ships.....Page 7	National Security League Annual Meeting.....9
General News—	Federation as a Russian Problem.....11
Mr. Asquith Moves Motion for Investigation.....4	Special Articles—
Senate Foreign Relations Chairman.....4	By Other Editors.....14
Advance in Railroad Wages Recommended by Commission.....5	People in the News.....14
United States Army in France Numbers Over 500,000.....5	Sporting.....Page 8
Ulster Workers Call on Premier.....5	University of Pennsylvania Athletics
Framingham, Mass., Abandons War Chest.....5	Law: Tennis at University of Wisconsin
Any Conditions of Coal by New York Breweries.....5	Major League Baseball
Herr von Payer on Russian Affairs.....2	The Home Forum.....Page 17
Move Against Housing Profiteers at Washington.....5	To Tiberias from Nazareth.....5
Question of the Army in Spain.....5	
Journalism's New Phases in France.....3	

takes, he declared.

Denying that the strength of the British fighting forces had been misapprehended, as stated by General Maurice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted that the figures which he had given were taken from official records at the War Office. Since that time he had made inquiries on this point, he added, and the figures were not inaccurate.

The demand made by Mr. Asquith for a select committee was characterized by the Premier as without precedent in the history of the House.

A German submarine recently landed a man on the Irish coast where he was arrested by Government officials, Mr. MacPherson, parliamentary secretary to the War Office, announced. He said that this man was in the Tower of London, and would be court-martialed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Government are regarded as quite certain to get a majority today in the House of Commons and probably a three-figure majority, assuming that Mr. Asquith's motion goes in the usual course to a division.

The Daily Chronicle, a strong ministerial supporter, is dissatisfied with this, saying a majority will indicate nothing more than the prevailing reluctance of the House of Commons at a moment of national peril to overthrow the ministry while no definite known and acceptable alternative ministry exists.

The Times, on the other hand, is dissatisfied with the Government's decision to drop its own proposal of a court of honor of two judges. The Times editorial is very interesting. It takes issue with the popular idea that



Mr. Lloyd George is an adept at making the best of a bad case, and expresses great confidence in the soundness of his direction of the war. After declaring he is by far the best Prime Minister available, it says the defects of his invaluable qualities, enthusiasm, breadth of mind, imagination and Celtic courage make him a dangerous exponent of hard administrative facts. It goes, however, to its main point, which is that for months the Government have been the target of a succession of attacks which have nothing whatever to do with administrative shortcomings, but are quite openly directed against the policy of a united military control.

Contrast the Versailles Council, over Sir William Robertson, over the alleged interference of politicians with soldiers, over the extension of the British line in France, have all been part and parcel of this miserable vendetta and it adds significantly that if the Government can prove themselves right and General Maurice wrong, then there may be an end for all of this intrigue, "which has deeper inspirations than all its agents realize."

The Daily News editorial indicates its opinion that the ministers are in the wrong and The Morning Post standpoint in any quarrel between soldiers and politicians is too familiar to require quotation.

As for today's debate Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law are credited with the conviction that they have an excessively strong case. There is little disposition in most quarters to accuse an honorable and unselfish soldier such as General Maurice is credited with being of conniving at political intrigue.

The Prime Minister will probably endeavor to show that his statements were either meticulously accurate or were based on his expert advisers' information, including that of the General Staff of which General Maurice was a member. Consequently, it is probably that, in speaking of such subjects as the strength of the forces, General Maurice and Mr. Lloyd George reckon from different bases.

Today, the Unionist War Committee will decide on how it will vote, after hearing the Premier; the Labor Party will vote as its members individually feel inclined; the Nationalist Party will not be present. The general body of the Unionists will support the Government and so will a large number of Liberals while, of course, the great number of ministers alone gives the Government considerable voting strength.

There is, therefore, hardly any chance of a government defeat, but following as the Maurice case does, on the Jellicoe, Robertson, Trenchard cases and all the other affairs it is urgently necessary for the government to clear up definitely all those doubts and reserves which gathered in the thoughts of members as a result of recent events. In the government circles there are good hopes that this will happen today.

## Text of Maurice Letter

Army Officer Maintains Misstatements Were Made by Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The text of Major-General Maurice's letter follows:

"My attention has been called to answers given in the House of Commons on April 23, by Mr. Bonar Law, to questions put by Mr. G. Lambert, Colonel Burn and Mr. Pringle as to the extension of the British front in France (Hansard, Vol. 105, No. 34, p. 815).

"These answers contain certain misstatements, which in sum give a totally misleading impression of what occurred. This is not the place to enter into a discussion as to all the facts, but Hansard's report of the incident concludes:

"Mr. Pringle—Was this matter entered into at the Versailles War Council at any time?"

"Mr. Bonar Law—This particular matter was not dealt with at all by the Versailles War Council."

"I was at Versailles when the question was decided by the Supreme War Council, to whom it had been referred. This is the latest of a series of misstatements which have been made recently in the House of Commons by the present Government. On April 9 the Prime Minister said:

"What was the position at the beginning of the battle? Notwithstanding the heavy casualties in 1917, the army in France was considerably stronger on Jan. 1, 1918, than on Jan. 1, 1917." (Hansard, Vol. 104, No. 24, p. 1328.)

"That statement implies that Sir Douglas Haig's fighting strength on the eve of the great battle which began on March 21 had not been diminished. That is not correct."

"Again, in the same speech, the Prime Minister said: 'In Mesopotamia there is only one white division at all; in Egypt and in Palestine there are only three white divisions, the rest are Indians or mixed with a very small proportion of British troops in those divisions—I am referring to the infantry divisions.'"

"This is not correct."

"Now, sir, this letter is not the result of a military conspiracy. It has been seen by no soldier. I am by descent and conviction as sincere a democrat as the Prime Minister, and the last thing I want is to see the Government of our country in the hands of soldiers."

"My reasons for taking the very grave step of writing this letter are that the statements quoted above are known to a large number of soldiers to be incorrect and this knowledge is breeding such distrust of the Government as can only end in impairing the splendid morale of our troops at a time when everything possible should be done to raise it."

"I have therefore decided, fully realizing the consequences to myself, that my duty as a citizen must override my duty as a soldier, and I ask

you to publish this letter in the hope that Parliament may see fit to order an investigation into the statements I have made."

## Pacifist Activities

Attention Drawn to Subject in the House of Lords

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Lord Denbigh called attention in the House of Lords yesterday to the pacifist activities in the country. Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Curzon, replying for the Government, Lord Denbigh was especially emphatic on the national ignorance of the eastern phase of Germany's aims, which ignorance had been exploited by pacifist agents and he moved a resolution regretting that stronger measures had not been taken to combat agents in this country serving enemy interests.

Lord Beaverbrook agreed that up to the time of the German offensive, pacifist activities had been considerable. Very little industrial unrest was now reported, according to the ministries of labor and munitions, and this condition he attributed largely to the German offensive. The Ministry of Labor, however, believed that the circulation of over four million copies of Lichnowsky's memorandum by the war aims committee had had a considerable effect.

The Ministry of Information, he mentioned, has invited the Government to increase the supply of paper to newspapers and he hoped if he was successful that newspapers would use the addition of space to bring "our war aims to the country's knowledge."

Among other propaganda work of the Ministry, Lord Beaverbrook referred to the semi-weekly cinema news service seen by 6,000,000 persons this week and which would be seen by 12,000,000 persons weekly in a short time.

Lord Haldane, who followed, said pacifism in his opinion assumed very insignificant proportions as compared with other issues. It was far more important that they should avoid raising unnecessary controversies at a time like the present and he would go a long way before he would do anything to weaken the Government whatever views he might entertain of it. He did not think any danger from pacifism was to be apprehended.

Lord Lansdowne urged the peers to face, among other realities of the situation, the fact that there was an increasing body of perfectly respectable opinion which earnestly desired that no effort should be spared to bring about an honorable peace by negotiation.

Lord Curzon thought the subject of German aims in the East had been too frequently minimized in this country and he mentioned the fact that there was a War Cabinet committee dealing exclusively with the eastern policy, of which he was chairman. Apart from papers of a contemptible kind the vast majority were on the right side and he warned the House against exaggerating the influence of pacifist agencies. He denied Lord Lansdowne's statement that overtures had been turned down before they were made and declared that peace by negotiation was out of the question at this moment. Lord Denbigh withdrew his motion.

Continuing their advance toward Mosul, the British forces have driven the Turks back in the direction of the Little Zab River and occupied Kerkook.

of Mosul, in Mesopotamia, the British War Office announced yesterday.

The text of the statement reads: "Mesopotamia: A portion of our troops entered Kerkook on May 7 without opposition. The Turks, who retired toward the Little Zab River, left 600 men in hospital in the town. They also abandoned three damaged aeroplanes. A heavy rain has fallen."

British Aerial Activities

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The official statement on aerial operations issued last night says:

"Flying again was impossible on Tuesday until after 5 o'clock because of the pouring rain. The weather then cleared suddenly and machines were sent out. Four hundred bombs were dropped on different targets all along the front. Twelve hostile machines were brought down in air fighting, eight of which were accounted for in a big encounter in the neighborhood of Douai. A German observation balloon was brought down in flames. None of our machines is missing."

Raids on Italian Front

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Two successful raids in the past week with the capture of a few prisoners and also several destructive artillery bombardments are recorded in an official statement issued at midnight on British operations on the Italian front. British aviators, it is added, since the last report have destroyed 17 hostile aeroplanes and lost none. Important military targets in the rear of the enemy lines were bombed effectively.

Lithuanians Desire Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lithuanians, according to an official dispatch from Paris today, have declared through their representatives in France their wish to remain independent of Germany.

Whole Districts Have No Bread

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further details of the critical food situation in Austria are given in statements of Burgomasters published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, which were quoted in an official dispatch from Switzerland. The Burgomaster of Innsbruck wrote that for months it has been impossible to obtain flour throughout the Tyrol except that made of maize and even that was scarce. Potatoes practically are unobtainable. Whole districts have been without bread for weeks.

The Burgomaster of Klagenfurt said he did not know how sufficient food was to be obtained this month. Flour is almost entirely lacking, while milk and potatoes are not to be found. Canned goods are entirely exhausted and he says the situation will be un-

bearable unless help arrives from Vienna or Germany.

The Burgomaster of Gaborz, in Bohemia, says: "It is folly for the Government to distribute food cards when nothing can be procured with them. This method will only succeed in driving the people to despair."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"This morning the enemy launched a strong local attack against French and British troops holding the sector between La Clette and Voormezele, and in the center his attack succeeded, after heavy fighting, in entering the front line of the allied positions at certain points. The fighting continues in these localities. At all other points the enemy's attacks were repulsed."

"By successful local operations, the French troops advanced their line during the night south of La Clette and captured a number of prisoners."

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The text of the official statement issued today reads:

"Spirited artillery fighting occurred last night north and south of the Avre. German patrols attempting to approach our lines in the region of Campelle St. Aignan were repulsed."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"Hostile artillery were active north and south of the Avre, but there was no infantry action."

"Eastern theater, May 7.—The artillery was active on both sides along the whole front between Lake Doiran and Monastir. Two enemy attacks against the Serbian positions near Velenik and east of the Cerna were repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"Owing to bad weather artillery and patrol activity was slight along the whole front."

SIR F. E. SMITH ON AMERICA'S EFFORTS

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A dinner to American naval and military officers and Y. M. C. A. representatives was given at the National Sporting Club last night. Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, in reply to a toast, declared it was hoped that within the next fortnight the construction of new shipping would exceed the rate of destruction by German submarines.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney-General, in proposing a toast to President Wilson and the fighting forces of the United States said:

"We in this country realize the immense contribution that America is making to the fighting forces of the Allies and we are glad that Americans are here now to see the spirit of the British and the sacrifices they are prepared to make. Never has that spirit stood higher and never have the British been more resolute to maintain the struggle, even for 20 years, in order that democracy might win and Germany be shattered."

"Undue and excessive expectations were entertained regarding the speed with which the American contribution could be got ready. I never had any illusions on this point. America was called upon to do in one moment a task a hundred times greater than any nation in the world's history has been called upon to accomplish."

"Never has a nation undertaken such commitments or flung itself more thoroughly into its task."

"The very fact that we have with us in this war the sons and grandsons of men who fought in the great struggle between the North and the South is a source of encouragement and a precious consolation. It is well that Englishmen and Americans should be brought together. They should create a warm friendship as their differences are only superficial."

"It is worth at least something that the Anglo-Saxon races, the legatees of a glorious civilization, should make an imperishable friendship. If that is the result, then even the shipwreck of this terrible war will not have been entirely for naught."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

now admits upwards of half a million United States troops have arrived. It is obvious from this that any loss of man-power by the Allies has already been more than compensated for in the increase of General Pershing's command, and when the steady pouring of American battalions, which is now taking place, is allowed for, it will be seen that the von Hindenburg policy of wearing down the man-power of the Allies, with the troops released from the Russian frontier, is not likely to be particularly successful.

On the Far Eastern front the British troops, under General Marshall, pushing up the Grand Trunk road from Baghdad to Mosul, have passed through Taza Khurmati and entered Kerkook. It is plain that the Turks here are in no anxiety to make any stand. Kerkook, one of their local bases, was hurriedly evacuated, and all the sick and wounded left in the hospitals, the army retreating along the Mosul road towards the Little Zab river, which crosses this road as it flows southwest into the Tigris almost midway between Mosul and Kerkook. General Marshall is now only some 80 miles from Mosul, which is the main base of the Turks for the Mesopotamian campaign, as well as being one of the principal stations on the prospective Baghdad railway.

Damage by British Gas Shells

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British are using gas shells on the western front with excellent results, the British War Mission announces. "During the last few days," said the statement, "the British have consistently shelled the German support trenches and tramways with gas shells with marked results. The German concentrations have been disturbed and their preparations stopped by the

British Troops Enter Kerkook

LONDON, England (Thursday).—British troops on May 7 entered the town of Kerkook, 80 miles southeast

of Mosul, in Mesopotamia, the British War Office announced yesterday.

The text of the statement reads: "Mesopotamia: A portion of our troops entered Kerkook on May 7 without opposition. The Turks, who retired toward the Little Zab River, left 600 men in hospital in the town. They also abandoned three damaged aeroplanes. A heavy rain has fallen."

British Aerial Activities

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The official statement on aerial operations issued last night says:

"Flying again was impossible on Tuesday until after 5 o'clock because of the pouring rain. The weather then cleared suddenly and machines were sent out. Four hundred bombs were dropped on different targets all along the front. Twelve hostile machines were brought down in air fighting, eight of which were accounted for in a big encounter in the neighborhood of Douai. A German observation balloon was brought down in flames. None of our machines is missing."

Raids on Italian Front

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Two successful raids in the past week with the capture of a few prisoners and also several destructive artillery bombardments are recorded in an official statement issued at midnight on British operations on the Italian front. British aviators, it is added, since the last report have destroyed 17 hostile aeroplanes and lost none. Important military targets in the rear of the enemy lines were bombed effectively.

Lithuanians Desire Independence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lithuanians, according to an official dispatch from Paris today, have declared through their representatives in France their wish to remain independent of Germany.

Whole Districts Have No Bread

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further details of the critical food situation in Austria are given in statements of Burgomasters published in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, which were quoted in an official dispatch from Switzerland. The Burgomaster of Innsbruck wrote that for months it has been impossible to obtain flour throughout the Tyrol except that made of maize and even that was scarce. Potatoes practically are unobtainable. Whole districts have been without bread for weeks.

The Burgomaster of Klagenfurt said he did not know how sufficient food was to be obtained this month. Flour is almost entirely lacking, while milk and potatoes are not to be found. Canned goods are entirely exhausted and he says the situation will be un-

bearable unless help arrives from Vienna or Germany.

The Burgomaster of Gaborz, in Bohemia, says: "It is folly for the Government to distribute food cards when nothing can be procured with them. This method will only succeed in driving the people to despair."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"This morning the enemy launched a strong local attack against French and British troops holding the sector between La Clette and Voormezele, and in the center his attack succeeded, after heavy fighting, in entering the front line of the allied positions at certain points. The fighting continues in these localities. At all other points the enemy's attacks were repulsed."

"By successful local operations, the French troops advanced their line during the night south of La Clette and captured a number of prisoners."

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The text of the official statement issued today reads:

"Spirited artillery fighting occurred last night north and south of the Avre. German patrols attempting to approach our lines in the region of Campelle St. Aignan were repulsed."

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

The War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"Hostile artillery were active north and south of the Avre, but there was no infantry action."

"Eastern theater, May 7.—The artillery was active on both sides along the whole front between Lake Doiran and Monastir. Two enemy attacks against the Serbian positions near Velenik and east of the Cerna were repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"Owing to bad weather artillery and patrol activity was slight along the whole front."

SIR F. E. SMITH ON AMERICA'S EFFORTS

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A dinner to American naval and military officers and Y. M. C. A. representatives was given at the National Sporting Club last night. Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, in reply to a toast, declared it was hoped that within the next fortnight the construction of new shipping would exceed the rate of destruction by German submarines.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney-General, in proposing a toast to President Wilson and the fighting forces of the United States said:

"We in this country realize the immense contribution that America is making to the fighting forces of the Allies and we are glad that Americans are here now to see the spirit of the British and the sacrifices they are prepared to make. Never has that spirit stood higher and never have the British been more resolute to maintain the struggle, even for 20 years, in order that democracy might win and Germany be shattered."

"Undue and excessive expectations were entertained regarding the speed with which the American contribution could be got ready. I never had any illusions on this point. America was called upon to do in one moment a task a hundred times greater than any nation in the world's history has been called upon to accomplish."

"Never has a nation undertaken such commitments or flung itself more thoroughly into its task."

"The very fact that we have with us in this war the sons and grandsons of men who fought in the great struggle between the North and the South is a source of encouragement and a precious consolation. It is well that Englishmen and Americans should be brought together. They should create a warm friendship as their differences are only superficial."

"It is worth at least something that the Anglo-Saxon races, the legatees of a glorious civilization, should make an imperishable friendship. If that is the result, then even the shipwreck of this terrible war will not have been entirely for naught."

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR SAYS POLICY IN FINLAND AIMED TO SECURE COUNTRY'S FREEDOM

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Frederich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, in announcing to the main committee of the Reichstag the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's eastern policy, said:

"We hope particularly for advantages relating to the safeguarding of our food supplies and then for what can be comprised under the general term of colonization. The relationship of border states to us shall and must furnish us with the military security of our frontiers against Russia, which security we cannot renounce."

"Besides this, however, there is also national sympathy with the Germans in these territories. That applies particularly to the Baltic provinces. The treatment of States must differ, according to their size, their economic and political conditions, their geographical situation and further direct connection which is possible."

Herr von Payer defended Germany's intervention in Finland, saying:

"I rejoice that by our intervention we insured to Finland her independence and freedom. But really our fundamental idea was to create in north Finland a final condition of peace, both military and political."

Charging the Russians with supplying the Red Guards with arms and ammunition, Herr von Payer said the entire staff of the forty-third Russian Army Corps, consisting of 20 officers, recently was captured in Finland. This, he said, proved that Russia had attempted to rob Finland of her freedom. "Our intervention was solicited by the legitimate Finnish Government," he added.

Germany, Herr von Payer continued, had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Finland and, just as little, was there need to do so. The method of Finland's future development was purely a Finnish affair.

The Vice-Chancellor added that Germany had concluded treaties with Finland which corresponded to the interests of both parties to the contract and which were calculated to strengthen the relations of an economic and political nature. By liberating Finland, he added, Germany also had performed a considerable service to Sweden by the creation of a protective wall toward the East.

Regarding Estonia and Livonia, Herr von Payer said both countries must first clear up their relations to Russia. They must place their governments of popular representation on a broader basis. Germany would not interfere in this.

"The Lithuanians must establish their own Government," said Herr von Payer. "The consolidation and administration of this Government can only take place in agreement with the German civil and military administration."

"Austria-Hungary and Germany have agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ukraine. That, however, is limited by the aim of our march into the Ukraine for the restoration of order and out of regard for our troops."

German Food Problem

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Before the Reichstag Food Committee last week the Socialist Deputy, Herr Haase, according to German newspapers, demanded that the War Office deal with the food smuggling from the front. He said a soldier could no longer obtain leave unless he "dragged home with him parcels from officers' canteens food for their families." He added it was difficult to say whether the people would tolerate the seemingly inevitable reduction of the bread ration due to delay in the arrival of grain from the Ukraine.

Germany and Finland

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—In confirming reports that negotiations are in progress for Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to accept the Finnish crown, the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen says the relations between Germany and Finland are likely to be of a military and economic nature. It is the desire of the Berlin Government, it adds, for a relationship similar to that existing between Germany and Turkey and Bulgaria, except that economic relations with Finland would be closer.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL ANTHEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution to make the words of "America" as written by Samuel Francis Smith and set to the music of "God Save the King," the official national anthem of the United States, was introduced today by Representative Bankhead of Alabama. Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania introduced the resolution recently to make "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem.

TO TAXPAYERS

Assessors' Office, City Hall Annex, Boston, April 1, 1918. Attention is called to the notice posted throughout the city relative to making returns on property subject to taxation. Returns should be made as early as possible, not later than May 15th. Per order of the Board of Assessors, CHARLES E. FOLSON, Secretary.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted for, 11.

Number that have voted against, 6.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 13.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 15.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

RED CROSS PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Society Issues Statement of Undertakings for the Support of Which \$100,000,000 Is Needed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans of the Red Cross for the spending of the \$100,000,000, which it has asked the people of the United States to contribute between May 20 and 27, are announced in a statement issued here today.

A plant is being installed abroad to furnish nitrous oxide gas to be used as an anesthetic for wounded soldiers too weak to take ether, and elaborate medical research work is being conducted so that fatalities from wounds and diseases may be reduced.

Other undertakings requiring funds include organization of base hospitals and ambulance companies; recruiting and training of nursing personnel; production of surgical dressings, hospital garments and kindred goods of army and navy uses at home and abroad; care of dependent families of men in service; study of the problem of crippled soldiers and sailors; refreshment of troops en route; feeding of American prisoners in enemy countries; furnishing of casualty information; relief for the Allies of the United States in the form of reconstruction of homes and villages, repatriation of refugees and so on; canteen service at embarkation points; the care of 50,000 French children in hospitals.

Out of the first \$100,000,000, relief was extended to 13 nations or territorial divisions of nations, France, the chief beneficiary, receiving nearly \$31,000,000.

REMOVAL OF PORTO RICO GOVERNOR ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Removal of Arthur Yager as Governor of Porto Rico was asked of President Wilson today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers charged the Governor with incompetency in handling the labor situation in Porto Rico. Mr. Gompers, in a letter to the President, inclosed a long report of an investigation conducted by Sandiego Iglesias of San Juan, Porto Rico organizer for the federation, who described the situation as intolerable. The working people were said to be underpaid and in many cases underfed.

CAROLINA NUGGET GOES TO PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

RALEIGH, N. C.—J. E. Steele of Esaw, Richmond County, has sent to President Wilson a nugget of gold, extracted from a gold mine in North Carolina, which the President is asked to have made into a collar button, to be worn by him for the duration of the world war and then deposited in the National Museum.

President Wilson has said of the offer that he does not think he can decline, in view of Mr. Steele's spirit and intentions, which are so kind and admirable, but he says: "I don't feel at all sure that a collar button worn by myself would be of any value to a museum."

Fileone's Women's georgette dinner dresses, \$29.50

Pale colors—gray, pink, soft horizon blue; white and navy. The dresses are beaded in two colors—in pink, for instance, the beads are pink and rose.



## JOURNALISM'S NEW PHASES IN FRANCE

French Newspaper World Still Full of Enterprise—Some Notable Changes and New Appearances

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The journalism of France, so vigorous and sparkling, is always interesting in its continual and sometimes violent vicissitudes, and of late it has been particularly so. In formal and external appearance generally there has been little change since, some months ago, the Government inflicted its new and drastic regulations on the press as to size upon every newspaper in the land. The press has made the best of these restrictions, and few of the papers seem to have lost very much that was essential. Perhaps of them all *Le Gaulois*, which was so big and bright, has suffered most in its appearance, and perhaps even in its contents, but that is not to say that this steady and dignified old Royalist journal has not still abundance of matter, and is not dignified in its tone. In later days it has lamented much the fate of *Russla*; it has beset itself to prove that the former Tsar Nicholas was a better and more loyal friend of France and the Allies than he has been represented to be, and it has unmistakably associated itself with the idea of a restoration which would be good for France and for the Allies. However, the moment is not so propitious just now for the propagation of such ideas as it might have been a few weeks ago, perhaps. There is too much to do in the West for the East to be so closely considered. Confronted with this great issue, all the journals have subdued their campaigns and their agitations. The Socialist *L'Humanité* ceases to rail against the established order of things, and makes no further criticism against M. Clemenceau. All are for la Patrie and the sacred union.

Apart from this general aspect there are some special and particular considerations of interest. The paper shortage has inevitably led to a diminution in quality, but it has hardly been noticeable until lately. Yet, even so, there have been some new appearances. One of the most notable is a bright little daily newspaper that has set up for itself at the corner of the Rue des Italiens and has given itself the peculiar and mysterious title of *Oul*. This is explained on the ground that as *Yes*, the affirmative, is in general a more promising word than the cold and denying *No*, so the new journal is to make for hope and faith and the strong determination of France. *Oul* is the answer to the question as to whether France shall struggle on to the farthest limits, whether she shall reject the insidious offers of her enemy, whether she shall purge herself of all that is unworthy, whether she shall believe thoroughly, and unflinchingly support Georges Clemenceau and his government, and whether now in the hour of gravest trial she shall be utterly and completely, France at her very best.

There are other newcomers. As everybody knows, for a long time various newspapers in Paris have been printed in the English language, and lately another one has been added to their number. Among the productions in the English language there has arisen more recently one of novel origin. *Le Matin*, with its irresistible enterprise and energy, has begun to produce an eight-page weekly which it appropriately calls *The Morning* and which is just "A weekly journal published by *Le Matin* for English-speaking people." It is full of good special articles and bright pictures, tells of the war from American, English and French aspects, and while it has something of a London look about it and is clearly conducted by the English with some American aid, there are touches of the French method and habit in it, noticeably in such a distinctly Parisian feature as the bright "Echoes," a kind of sparkling little note which the press of other lands has tried often to reproduce, but rarely with any conspicuous success.

There have also been certain changes in control. There is so much ebullience and so much activity in Parisian journalism, so much restlessness, that such changes are inevitably a matter of continual occurrence. One of them that has attracted some attention of late has been that of *L'Eclair*, which suddenly informed its readers that for the future it would appear under the direction of M. René Verthelmer, an advocate in the Court of Appeal. At the same time it announced pleasantly that it intended for the future to do its best to be a journal of news, but that this bold determination should not hinder it from having its opinions on the problems which agitate and preoccupy France today, and above all on those of tomorrow. Directed, it said, by a man of experience and action, it would demand that politicians should, in the future, do something else than manufacture mere politics. The French nation which fights, which sacrifices, and which awaits, it says, has the right to demand that its leaders shall exercise their utmost effort, that they will speed themselves up, and that they will act.

The annual general meeting of the Association of Parisian Journalists has just been held at the Palais d'Orsay under the presidency of M. Fernand Bourgeat, who read the address which was to have been delivered by M. Gaston Jollivet, who was not able to attend. The general report of the secretary, M. Georges Montorgueil, and the financial report of the treasurer, M. Ayraud-Degeorge, were approved. Upon the recommendation of the committee, M. René Mercier, director of the *Est Républicain* de Nancy, and M. Paul Dramais, editorial secretary of the *Eclair* reur

de l'Est de Rheims, were elected "membres d'honneur" of the association. The name of Mr. Gaston Roulier, accused of "intelligence avec l'ennemi" was removed from the list of members of the association. This, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who, apart from other activities, went to Madrid for the purpose of starting a daily newspaper in the French language there, which was apparently to have a pronouncedly pro-German complexion and was to be called *La Paix*. But the vigorous journalists of Madrid who are devoted to the cause of the Allies exposed the nature of the enterprise and set themselves to work against it. They were successful in preventing the establishment of the newspaper, and M. Gaston Roulier had to beat a retreat from Madrid. The only other business at this annual meeting was to elect four members of the committee in place of MM. Alfred Mézières, Pierre Baudin, Gaston Calmette and Georges Niel. The four chosen were MM. Louis

## A DAY ON TREK IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa.—A correspondent sends the following account of the events of a day's journey in a remote district in South Africa: At the first glimmer of dawn, our men got up and packed the wagon. No need to waste time over inspanning the donkeys, for they had been in their traces the whole night as we were in the lion country. The driver cracked his whip and we slowly started off. A few hundred yards from our camp, the road, or rather track, split up into two and we took the left, as there were more wagon-paths on it. A little farther on, we saw a buck through the bush. The path wound in and out and then turned east, instead of going south, so that as we sat in the wagon the rising sun shone directly in our faces. The track became very rough; we went over stony kopjes



South African Mule Wagons

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and sometimes had to chop down trees in order to get along. It got hotter and hotter, and seemed more like midsummer than midwinter. There seemed no prospect of water, and we had to get some for the donkeys, who had not had any since the morning of the day before.

After trekking for about an hour and a half, we came to a small dry spruit. We crossed it, went on for a few minutes and then called a halt; for we were still going in the wrong direction and we knew that we had taken the wrong road. We then turned round, with some difficulty, for a heavy wagon with 14 donkeys is not easy to manage, and returned to the spruit. The donkeys were outspanned and set loose to graze, but they kept on straying, looking for water. A couple of natives set out to see if they could find a short cut to the right path, but they were unsuccessful. One of the men had found a hole in the sandy bed of the spruit, so the natives were set to dig for water there. Soon there was quite a lot of the precious fluid in the hole; it looked rather black and dirty, but after it had stood for a bit, it became clearer, and we were thankful to drink it. The next thing was to water the donkeys. We could not bring them to the hole, as they would have trampled the sand in, so we fetched all the basins we had, and let them drink out of them. At first they were a bit shy of the basins and needed coaxing, but after a little while they drank quite nicely. Then we went back for breakfast (it was about half-past eleven), thick meaty-pap with butter and sugar and grilled meat. The donkeys were inspanned and we returned to within a few hundred yards of our camping place of the night before, having wasted half a day by taking one wrong turning, and then went on the right road.

There was a stony kopje, with a huge smooth rectangular boulder standing up perpendicularly on its slope, and the stone looked just like an old Norman fortress. In another place there was a large clearing well protected by huge boulders, on which the native lookouts must have watched for their lurking enemies. At about five o'clock we arrived at the Molotse River, crossed it, and camped on the bank. The Molotse is not a running river, but it has a few pools of very good water. It is an ideal spot for lions, with a sandy bed, pools where the game come to drink and thick reeds for the lions to hide in. In the river bed we saw several lion spoors, and one was so fresh that the sand had not yet fallen in. The natives collected loads of firewood, and we made four large fires to protect us. They took it in turns to keep guard and replenish the fires during the night. As we were sitting round the fire, waiting for supper, we suddenly heard an awful commotion. Tsen, our voorlaper, came charging in through the donkeys to the "kitchen" fire. We all jumped up to see what the matter was; Makapo, the cookboy, leapt up and dropped the food that he was cooking. My dog, tired of sitting near the fire, had got up and gone for a stroll. Tsen, who was replenishing the farthest fire, suddenly seeing something dark coming toward him, immediately concluded that it was a lion, and so ran to the other natives. We had a good laugh over the incident and sat watching round the fire until it was time to go to bed, the women in the wagon, and the men on the ground with their guns next to them.

TEACHER SHORTAGE MET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Advance members of the contingent of school teachers coming from British Columbia to relieve the shortage in Alberta, have arrived in the city, and others will follow shortly. It is now reported that as a result of the vigorous campaign carried on in British Columbia and in the eastern provinces, sufficient teachers have been obtained to meet the requirements of the province, where a few weeks ago there was a shortage of over 900.

## QUESTION OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN

Comprehensive Measures of Reform Are Promulgated—Resignation of Señor La Cierva—The New War Minister

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It would be a foolish thing to imagine that the military question in Spain is to any great extent disposed of, though doubtless various reasons might be put forth for so doing. First and foremost among these is the fact that a strong national government has taken the place of the military juntas, about to say good-

petas for each five years' service, this augmentation to be limited to three such periods. The pay is to be: lieutenant-generals, 25,000 pesetas; generals of division, 20,000; generals of brigade, 15,000; colonels, 7,500; commandants, 6,500; captains, 4,500; lieutenants, 3,500. Having regard to the new allowances of 500 pesetas for the terms of quinquennial service there is to be an end of gratuities and special payments by which the pay of officers has been augmented in the past. The age for generals to pass into the reserve is to be lowered by two years, facilities being given forthwith to those officers who desire to do so. Some of these are to be employed in bureaucratic departments.

The mixed recruiting commissions with colonels at their heads are to be suppressed, and these bodies made purely military. Honors in the future are to consist of, in war, the Red Cross of the Merito Militar and medals commemorative of the campaigns; and in peace, the White Cross, carrying a pension with it which must be passed by the Cortes. The Cross of San Fernando also is to be maintained, the latter carrying a pension with it after eight years. But all this and innumerable other points are enveloped in enormous piles of words from which it is not clear, and at the proper moment the country's interests are to be better served in proportion as those of the personnel of the army are improved.

Señor La Cierva, who at least strove thoroughly and in defiance of all warnings, for his masters the Juntas, is still in the South and, never quite so loquacious as the average Spanish politician, he is maintaining a very discreet silence now. It does not appear likely that he will return to any measure of power for a long time to come. His final leave-taking with the staff of the War Department was of a very extraordinary character. A great array of generals, officers and uniformed people who served in the department, was drawn up in an ante-chamber and at the proper moment Señor La Cierva appeared before them and addressed them. "I have arrived," said he "at the saddest moment of my life. On taking possession of this department I told you that it was necessary that you should have unshakable confidence in my labor and that I should not hesitate to lessen, as far as possible, the political differences, that separate me from you. They have offered me every portfolio in the new Government except that of war. The least I owe is loyalty. I have not accepted any post in the new Government, to which I have offered my assistance in any matter concerning the War Department, that is to say, the army. The day will come when, in the end, Señor La Cierva said that, however hard it might be, they must really go, and one by one he shook hands with them as they filed out of the room.

So ended, as it is put, the term of the third idol of the military Juntas. The first was Colonel Marquez, the second the General Marina and the third Señor La Cierva. But Colonel Marquez, of whom something is heard from day to day, may not be done with, and here is General Marina back at the War Office. But the latter, if he is in sympathy with the legitimate grievances of the officers is no wild advocate of the exultation of the army, still less a believer in a Spain dominated by military influences. He gave up the Juntas before when he realized they were getting out of hand. He is a very careful War Minister. Recently he went to his department, which he had controlled on momentous occasions before, and introduced himself anew to the staff so recently overthrown upon the departure of Señor La Cierva. The proceedings followed the course of lofty eulogy, which is customary in Spain on these occasions. General Ochando paid numerous compliments to the newcomer, who in turn expressed his surprise at his appointment, and gave praise to his predecessor. The army, he said, needed the affection of the people, and therefore what had pleased him most in these days of enthusiasm was the vivas that had been given for the army. He went on to say that the army for its strength and sustenance must maintain strict discipline, and there must not be private initiatives in case of attacks against it, but the captain-generals or the Minister of War must be left to defend the collective prestige.

As to the reported intention of the Juntas to dissolve themselves, the case is this: They held a meeting at the Ministry of War at which three different propositions were discussed, and eventually they adopted one according to which "the Juntas are regarded as dissolved, and for the future will only occupy themselves with the private affairs of the army." But, it is asked, what sort of a dissolution is this?

## LETTERS

What Could City Women Do on Farms?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just read the news article in The Christian Science Monitor of April 26th under the heading "Kansas Women to Do Work on Farms," and this thought has come to me: When will the people in our cities learn to stop talking and planning to do something (which they can't do) for the farmer and his wife, and how can we farmers make them see how absurd, unreasonable and impractical a lot of their talking and planning appears to us?

I was born and reared on a farm, later spent 12 years in college and city life, and have again been living on a farm for several years. Let me say that the woman who lives on the farm will find opportunities to help out from time to time; she will also find places where she can't help except by attending to her own part of the work. On a chicken ranch a woman can do much, also on fruit farms in gathering the fruit, etc.; but the average farm is neither a fruit farm nor chicken ranch, and the notion that the average American woman can take the place of men in field work or even in barn work and chores—as these articles suggest—is just too funny! The club women tell me that at least two hours a day can be saved if we farm women do these chores and thus release the men folk, and that the city women will do the farm woman's house work while she is helping out in this way. They also state that these chores would include milking cows, feeding chickens and pigs, watering stock, and attending the farm garden. Happy is the farmer who can do all this in one short hour, night and morning, and if he can, or his wife or daughter can for him, they surely do not need to keep and pay their city sister, day after day, the summer through, just to tide over this chore proposition.

I also smile when I picture many of these city women facing and attempting to master the work, day after day, that goes on in the average farm house. There are no bake shops just around the corner in the country, and the scrub woman and the laundress are none other than the farmer's wife or daughter, in most cases. Isn't it carrying things a little too far for the women of our cities to inform the public that they plan to help win the war by going into the farmer's homes and thus release the farm women for other farm work. We do not need this kind of assistance. And surely we are able to judge as to our needs. I am also very sure that we are doing our duty to our country and our home, quite as fully as we attend to our work in our own way, day by day, as our city neighbor who is so freely discussing us and our problems pro and con.

It is time that many farm women can do and lend a hand at outside work, as the need appears, and it is also time that they keep a hand on their household duties at the same time, and this suggested assistance would only increase our work and problems in the great majority of cases. There is a vast need for workers in the country, but these workers must be capable, experienced, and willing, and able to work to the end. Any kind of help that falls short of this is most certain to make our work all the harder. If only we could make our would-be helpers see this!

(Signed) MRS. GEORGE A. WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich., April 29, 1918.

## MOVE UPON CAPITAL RENT PROFITEERS

Great Influx of War Workers at Washington Leads Government to Take Active Measures to Provide Homes for Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has appointed Capt. Julius L. Peyser, Q. M. R. C., under Maj. Z. L. Potter, chief of the housing and health division of the War Department, to investigate the problem of housing the United States Government's war workers here. Because of the great influx of new employees necessitated by the immense increase in work due to the war, this city has felt a serious shortage of houses, apartments and even rooms. This condition is attributed to the fact that the city is normally well filled, the embargo on building, and the bringing here of these additional workers to the number of about 40,000.

The increased demand for real estate of all kinds has opened the new field of activity for profiteers as has nearly every other industry which has expanded on account of the war, and there are few here who were in a position to take advantage of this opportunity who have not done so. To take a typical instance: Small apartments which normally rented for not more than \$50 per month, are now modestly furnished and rented to persons in need of a place to live, for \$100 to \$300 a month, the greater part of which sum is clear profit. Then, too, hundreds of eviction notices with very short time limits have been presented to tenants who rented or leased their homes, simply because the owners or agents can now rent or sell the property to others at a considerable profit.

Captain Peyser's work is to combat these profiteers and to improve the housing conditions here to the fullest possible extent by enforcing the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, approved by Congress on March 8, 1918, which provides that "any person who shall knowingly resume possession of property for which the agreed rent does not exceed \$50 per month, occupied chiefly for dwelling purposes by the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both."



## "Yale" DOOR CLOSERS

Your hardware dealer will attach a "Yale" door closer on trial. You will never take it off once you realize the degree of comfort and ease this ingenious, highly dependable device brings into the home, office, club, church or factory.

There is a size of "YALE" DOOR CLOSER to fit every door.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

## Lumber All kinds—one quality

Produced and distributed by

C. A. Goodyear Lumber Co.

1707 McCORMICK BLDG. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## PERFECT FITTING MUNSINGWEAR UNION SUITS

SUMMER weights and styles for men, women and children in all sizes. Some Munsingwear summer weights are so light they weigh but a few ounces to the garment.

Always ask for Munsingwear—it assures getting perfection, comfort and complete satisfaction in underwear.

Form-fitting knitted suits for men, women, children. Loose-fitting woven athletic suits for men.

## Louise Day Putnam Lee

INTERIOR DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

Help the Hoover Plan CREAM OF NUT OLEOMARGARINE FRIEDMAN REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CHICAGO. If your dealer hasn't it, have him get it for you.

New England Representative for all

**YALE**

Locks and Door Closers

We invite you to inspect our complete line.

ALL STANDARD CUTLERY, SPORTING GOODS, KODAKS

**J.B. Hunter Company**

HARDWARE 50 Summer Street BOSTON

**HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE**

98 N. B. ST. BOSTON

THE MOST LIBERAL POLICIES AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY BRANCH

Tel. 1-222 1-123 1-124 1-125 1-126 1-127 1-128 1-129 1-130



## RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY PUBLISHED

Text Shows Cessions of Territory to Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary and Forced Surrender by Rumania of Other Rights

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Bucharest treaty contains eight paragraphs, the chief additions to the Fokshani treaty being the reduction of the Rumanian Army to a peace footing, except for two cavalry and two infantry divisions in Bessarabia to be maintained on a war footing while military operations against the Ukraine continue. The total strength of the remaining eight divisions must not exceed 20,000 infantry 3200 cavalry and 9000 artillery. The war material is to be given into the custody of the Central Powers' supreme command until the conclusion of a general peace and guarded by Rumanian troops.

The demobilized troops are to remain in Moldavia until the evacuation of the occupied Rumanian territories. Rumania cedes to Bulgaria, with frontier rectifications, the territory allotted her by the Bucharest treaty of 1913, while the Northern Dobruja is ceded to the Central Powers, who promise Rumania an assured trade route to the Black Sea via Tchernavoda and Constanza. Rumania's frontiers are further to be rectified in favor of Austria-Hungary and fixed by mixed commissions after peace is signed.

No indemnities for war costs are stipulated, but special arrangements are to be made for a settlement of damages caused by the war. Rumania is to defray the expenses of the army of occupation and to follow such directions as its commissioners deem requisite for the security of the occupied territory and for the security, distribution and maintenance of their troops.

Free navigation on the Rumanian Danube, including the harbors, is secured for the Central Powers' shipping, and no tolls are to be paid.

Economic relations, exchange of prisoners and interned civilians and other matters are regulated by separate treaties to come into force simultaneously with the main treaty.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The text of the peace treaty just signed between Rumania and the Central Powers is as follows: The first clause deals with the reestablishment of peace and friendship and reads:

"Article 1. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the one hand and Rumania on the other, declare the state of war ended and that the contracting parties are determined henceforth to live together in peace and friendship.

"Article 2. Diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The admission of consuls will be reserved for a future agreement.

"Clause 2. Demobilization of the Rumanian forces:

"Article 3. The demobilization of the Rumanian Army, which is now proceeding, will immediately after peace is signed be carried out according to the prescriptions contained in Articles 4 and 7.

"Article 4. The regular military bureau, the supreme military authorities and all the military institutions will remain in existence as provided by the last peace budget. The demobilization of divisions 11 to 15 will be continued as stipulated in the treaty of Fokshani signed on March 8, last. Of the Rumanian divisions 1 to 10 the two infantry divisions now employed in Bessarabia, including the Jaeger battalions, which are the remnants of dissolved Jaeger divisions, including two cavalry divisions of the Rumanian Army, will remain on a war footing until the danger arising from the military operations now being carried on in the Ukraine by the Central Powers ceases to exist.

"The remaining eight divisions, including the staff, shall be maintained in Moldavia at the reduced peace strength. Each division will be composed of four infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, two field artillery regiments and one battalion of pioneers, together with the necessary technical and transport troops. The total number of the infantry of the eight divisions shall not exceed 20,000 men. The number of cavalry shall not exceed 3200. The entire artillery of the Rumanian Army, apart from the mobile divisions shall not exceed 9000 men. The divisions remaining mobilized in Bessarabia must, in case of demobilization be reduced to the same peace standard as the eight divisions mentioned in Article Four.

"All other Rumanian troops which did not exist in peace time will, at the end of their term of active military service remain as in peace time. Reservists shall not be called up for training until a general peace has been concluded."

"Article 5. Guns, machine guns, small arms, parts of howitzers, cars and ammunition which are available owing to the reduction or the dissolution of the Rumanian units, shall be given into the custody of the supreme command of the allied forces in Rumania until the conclusion of a general peace. They shall be guarded and superintended by Rumanian troops under supervision of the allied command. The amount of ammunition to be left to the Rumanian Army in Moldavia is 250 rounds for each rifle, 2500 for each machine gun and 150 for each gun. The Rumanian Army is entitled to exchange unserviceable material at the depots of the occupied region, in agreement with the allied supreme command, and to demand from the depots the equivalent

of the ammunition spent. The divisions in Rumania which remain mobilized will receive their ammunition requirements on a war basis.

"Article 6. The demobilized Rumanian troops to remain in Moldavia until the evacuation of the occupied Rumanian region. Excepted from this provision are military bureaux and men mentioned in Article 5, who are required for the supervision of the arms and materials laid down in these regions. The men and reserve officers who have been demobilized can return to the occupied regions. Active and formerly active officers require, in order to return to these regions, permission of the chief army command of the allied forces.

"Article 7. A general staff officer of the allied powers, with staff, will be attached to the Rumanian commander-in-chief in Moldavia and a Rumanian general staff officer, with staff, will be attached as liaison officer to the chief command of the allied forces in the occupied Rumanian districts.

"Article 8. The Rumanian naval forces will be left to their full complement and equipment in so far as their crews, in accordance with Article 9 are not to be limited until affairs in Bessarabia are cleared, whereupon these forces are to be brought to the usual peace standard. Excepted herefrom are river forces required for the purposes of river police, and naval forces on the Black Sea, employed for the protection of maritime traffic and the restoration of nine-free fairways. Immediately after the signing of the peace treaty these river forces will on a basis of special arrangement be placed under the disposal of the authorities entrusted with river policing. The Nautical Black Sea Commission will receive the right of disposition of the naval forces on the Black Sea, and a naval officer is to be attached to this commission in order to restore connection therewith.

"Article 9. All men serving in the army and navy who in peace time were employed in connection with harbors or shipping, shall, on demobilization, be the first to be dismissed in order that they may find employment in their former occupations."

"Clause 3 deals with cessions of territory outlined in Articles 10, 11 and 12.

"Article 10. With regard to the Dobruja, which, according to Paragraph 1 of the peace preliminaries, is to be ceded by Rumania, the following stipulations are laid down:

"(A)—Rumania cedes again to Bulgaria, with frontier rectifications, Bulgarian territory that fell to her by virtue of the peace treaty concluded at Bucharest in 1913." (Attached is a map showing the exact extent of the frontier rectification, with a note to the effect that it forms an essential part of the peace treaty.)

"A commission composed of representatives of the allied powers shall shortly after the signature of the treaty lay down and demarcate on the spot the new frontier line in Dobruja. The Danube frontier between the regions ceded to Bulgaria and Rumania follows the river valley. Directly after the signature of the treaty further particulars shall be decided upon regarding the definition of the valley. Thus the demarcation shall take place in autumn, 1918, at low water level.

"(b) Rumania cedes to the allied powers that portion of Dobruja up to the Danube north of the new frontier line described under Section A that is to say, between the confluence of the stream and the Black Sea, to the St. George branch of the river. The Danube frontier between the territory ceded to the allied powers and Rumania will be formed by the river valley. The allied powers will undertake to see that Rumania shall receive an assured route to the Black Sea by way of Tchernavoda and Constanza (Kustendje)."

"Article 11 says Rumania agrees that her frontiers shall undergo rectification in favor of Austria-Hungary as indicated on the map and continues:

"Two mixed commissions to be composed of several numbers of representatives of the powers concerned are, immediately after the ratification of peace treaty, to fix a new frontier line on the spot.

"Article 12. Property in the ceded regions of Rumania passes without indemnification to the states which acquire these regions. Those states to which the ceded territories fall shall make agreements with Rumania on the following points: Firstly, with regard to the allegiance of the Rumanian inhabitants of these regions and the manner in which they are to be accorded the right of opinion; secondly, with regard to the property of communes supported by the new frontier; thirdly and fourthly, with regard to administrative and juridical matters; fifthly, with regard to the effect of the changes of territory on dioceses."

"Clause four deals with war indemnities, of which Article 13 declares that the contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of their war costs, and special arrangements are to be made for the settlement of damages caused by the war.

"Fifth clause relates to the evacuation of occupied territories, embodied in Articles 14 to 24, summed up as follows: "The occupied Rumanian territories shall be evacuated at times to be later agreed upon. The strength of the army of occupation shall, apart from the formation employed in economic functions, not surpass six divisions. Until the ratification of the treaty the present occupation administration continues, but immediately after the signature of the treaty, the Rumanian Government has the power to supplement the corps of officials by such appointments or dismissals as may seem good to it.

"Up to the time of evacuation, a civil official of occupation administration shall always be attached to the Rumanian Ministry in order to facilitate as far as possible the transfer of the civil administration to the Rumanian authorities. The Rumanian authorities must follow the directions

which the commanders of the army of occupation consider requisite in the interest of the security of the occupied territory, as well as the security, maintenance and distribution of their troops. For the present, railways, posts and telegraphs will remain under military administration, and will, in accordance with proper agreements, be at the disposal of the authorities and populations. As a general rule, the Rumanian courts will resume jurisdiction in the occupied territories to their full extent. The allied powers will retain jurisdiction as well as the power of police supervision over those belonging to the army of occupation. Punishable acts against the army of occupation will be judged by its military tribunals, and also offenses against the orders of the occupation administration. Persons can only return to the occupied territories in proportion as the Rumanian Government provides for their security and maintenance. The army of occupation's right to requisition is restricted to corn, peas, beans, fodder, wool, cattle, and meat, from the products of 1918, and, further, to timber, oil and oil products, always observing proper regard for an orderly plan of procuring these commodities, as well as satisfying the home needs of Rumania.

From the ratification of the treaty onward, the army of occupation shall be maintained at the expense of Rumania. A separate agreement will be made with regard to details of the transfer of the civil administration as well as with regard to the withdrawal of the regulations of the occupation administration. Money spent by the allied powers in the occupied territories on public works, including industrial undertakings, shall be made good on their transfer. Until the evacuation these undertakings shall remain under the military administration.

"Clause 6 covers regulations regarding navigation on the Danube.

"Article 24. Rumania shall conclude a new Danube navigation act with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, regulating the legal position on the Danube from the point where it becomes navigable, with due regard for the prescriptions subsequently set forth under Sections A to D, and on conditions that the prescriptions under Section B shall apply equally for all parties to the Danube Act. Negotiations regarding the new Danube navigation act shall begin at Munich as soon as possible after the ratification of the treaty.

"The sections follow:

"(A) Under the name Danube Mouth Commission, the European Danube Commission shall, under conditions subsequently set forth, be maintained as a permanent institution empowered with the privileges and obligations hitherto pertaining to it for the river from Braila downwards, inclusive of this port. The conditions referred to provide, among other things, that the commission shall henceforth only comprise representatives of states situated on the Danube or the European coasts of the Black Sea. The commission's authority extends from Braila downward to the whole of the arms and mouths of the Danube and adjoining parts of the Black Sea.

"(B) Rumania guarantees to the ships of the other contracting parties free navigation on the Rumanian Danube, including the harbors. Rumania shall levy no toll on ships or rafts of the contracting parties and their cargoes merely for the navigation of the river. Neither shall Rumania in the future levy on the river any tolls, save those permitted by the new Danube Navigation Act."

"Section C provides for the abolition, after the ratification of the treaty, of the Rumanian ad valorem duty of 1½ per cent on imports and exports.

"Articles 25 and 26 deal with Danube questions and provide that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Rumania are entitled to maintain warships on the Danube, which may navigate down stream to the sea and upstream as far as the upper frontier of the ships' territory, but are forbidden intercourse with the shore of another State or to put in there except under force majeure, or with the consent of the State.

"The powers represented on the Danube Mouth Commission are entitled to maintain two light warships each as guardship at the mouth of the Danube.

"Article 27 provides equal rights for all religious denominations, including Jews and Mohammedans in Rumania, including the right to establish private schools.

"Article 28 provides that diversity of religion does not affect the legal, political or civil rights of the inhabitants, and, pending ratification of the treaty, a decree will be proclaimed giving the full rights of Rumanian subjects to all those, such as Jews, having no nationality.

"The remaining three articles provide that economic relations shall be regulated by separate treaties, coming into operation at the same time as the peace treaty. The same applies to the exchange of prisoners."

A Petroleum Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, prints the following concerning the signing of the peace treaty with the Ukraine:

"We have concluded a bread peace. Bread is on the way to Austria. With Rumania we have concluded a peace which, besides bread, is to bring us petroleum. It is a long way from Rumania to Berlin. Between them lies Austria, to whose famishing border population in German Bohemia and Tyrol we have had to supply food to save them from starvation. The German people know all that. Is it any wonder they have become skeptical?"

Von Kuehlmann's View

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German foreign secretary, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, accord-

ing to a Bucharest dispatch on the signing of the peace treaty, said: "We hope that this peace not only corresponds with the political and economic interests of the allied powers, but will also enable Rumania to establish herself and heal the wounds of the war."

The Rumanian premier, Alexander Marghiloman, sent a message to King Ferdinand, informing him of the signing of the treaty, and adding: "Under Your Majesty's leadership and the dynasty's protection, the country will be able again to begin useful work for the establishment of the future."

Territorial Acquisitions

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—According to an inspired communication printed in the Vienna Press, copies of which have been received here, it is pointed out that, under the terms of the Rumanian treaty, Austria will receive to the south of Czernewitz, capital of the crown land of Bukowina, a piece of Rumanian territory about 600 square kilometers in extent. Hungary's accession of territory will be 5000 square kilometers of sparsely populated mountain country.

Bulgaria's New Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Bulgarian Premier, speaking at Rustchuk, boasted that Bulgaria has given no territorial compensation to anyone for the territory she has acquired, which embraces the Dobruja up to within a few kilometers of the Constanza-Tchernavoda line.

RAILROADS BURNING MORE OIL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroads consumed a larger quantity of fuel oil in operating locomotives in 1917 than ever before, according to figures announced by the United States Geological Survey. The total consumption was 45,707,082 barrels. The average distance covered per barrel of fuel was 3.2 miles.

## FRENCH-AMERICAN LABOR MEETING

French Labor Leaders Still Hope for Agreement as to International Conference

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French labor leaders have not lost all hope of reaching an agreement with the American mission on the subject of an international conference, which would include German delegates. Marcel Cachin, Socialist deputy from the Seine district, and a member of the committee which met the American mission on several occasions to discuss the possibilities of meeting the German workmen, said to The Associated Press today:

"The American mission takes the stand that no conference is possible until the end of the war or until the German labor organizations have repudiated German imperialism. It is impossible to agree on the first hypothesis, but possible on the second."

Paul Aubriot, deputy from Paris, said: "We will not meet the Germans unconditionally; we wish them to agree to the conditions drawn up by the London labor conference. On that basis we consider that the American delegates may be prevailed upon to talk to the representatives of German labor."

Leon Jouhaux, president of the French Labor Federation, said: "We are just as patriotic as our American friends and colleagues. We want to push the war to a successful conclusion, but we do not wish it to last one minute more than necessary. We think advantages might be derived from meeting German labor representatives which would hasten the termination of the war and be beneficial to the Allies."

A French labor delegation will visit America in June, and MM. Cachin, Jouhaux, Aubriot and several other

prominent French labor men will be included.

"The reasons for the objections of the American delegation to confer with German representatives of labor are identical with the guarantees and conditions demanded by the French Socialists," said the former Minister, Albert Thomas, today. "We Socialists suffer much from systematic misrepresentation of our sentiments and intentions. Confident that we are serving our country and are in accord with the working classes of all the allied nations, we wish to say on the eve of a renewed German offensive that the French and American Socialists are unanimously ready once more to throw into the battle all their resources and energies, and even their lives. Never shall we fail in national defense. But it is the glory and strength of Socialists in the very midst of the most terrific battles to point out ever to our enemies the conditions of the democratic peace they wish realized, whether through force of argument or force of arms."

## BARON GOTO SENDS MESSAGE TO BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—The new Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Goto, has telegraphed Great Britain's Ambassador here, assuring Britain of the unswerving determination of Baron Goto's Government to stand by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and expressing implicit faith in the final victory of their common cause, in which he feels proud to be associated.

The British Ambassador has replied, expressing gratitude for the friendly message, and reciprocating the Japanese Ambassador's good wishes and welcoming assurances regarding the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which the British Government have always regarded as the cornerstone uniting their two countries.

## WITNESSES HEARD AT BONNET ROUGE TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Lieut. Bryant's evidence yesterday in consideration to have emphasized the breadth of the gulf between M. Leymarie's department and army headquarters at a time when the closest relationship was essential.

Lieutenant Bryant contended that Bonnet Rouge and La Tranchée Republicanism's influence on France's fighting forces at the front was so serious that formal complaint was made by General Pétain to the Minister of War, such complaint being completely ignored. When General Pétain complained to M. Leymarie during the latter's visit to headquarters, M. Leymarie professed inability to cope with the rapidly spreading pacifist propaganda and sheltered himself behind the question of the freedom of the press.

M. Laurent, former prefect of police, when called upon, accepted responsibility for the issuance of passports to M. Duval.

Most of today's evidence did not seem important. One of the witnesses called contended that the contents of the Salonika documents, which M. Marion is alleged to have communicated to Germany, were already known to the enemy.

## DRESDEN SOCIALISTS SENTENCED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Twelve Dresden members of the Independent Socialist Party of Germany have been convicted of high treason by the Imperial Court at Leipzig, a dispatch from that city to the Vorwaerts of Berlin reports. They distributed pamphlets last year advocating the overthrow of the German Empire and helped to bring about the strikes of last summer, advocating them as a means of obtaining peace. They were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from eighteen months to eight years.



Quill trimmed liere hat



Liere hat with velvet crown and French fancies



Misses' serge suit, 29.50

**Chandler & Co.**

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Friday and Saturday

Chandler & Co. are now making their greatest presentation of the most stylish hats in the best qualities obtainable at 10.00.

**Hats**

**\$10**

EARLIER VALUES—\$18 and \$20

Tailored Styles  
Semi-Dress Styles  
Dress Styles  
Outing Styles

New Flower Trimmed Hats  
New Wing Trimmed Hats  
New Burnt Feather Trimmed Hats  
New Bow Hats

Beautiful materials may now be obtained at great reductions—and it is from these materials that the above hats are made. This accounts for the great reduction in price.



French sailor ribbon trimmed



Wing trimmed liere hat

**Suits** Misses' and Small Women's  
Third Floor—New Building

Navy Serge Suits  
25.00 to 35.00

All of fine quality men's wear serge, and tailored as men's clothes are—with stylish, smart lines and snug shoulders, tight sleeves and vests. Many have been marked down.

Misses' Jersey Suits  
25.00 to 35.00

We think they are the most stylish and up-to-date jersey suits in the city—and there are a lot being sold. Ours are all the new styles—they cost no more—and are all well-made. In the new heather and plain shades.

Misses' Taffeta Suits  
29.50 to 35.00

These are probably about the best values in silk suits to be found anywhere. Made from Chandler & Co.'s own superior quality taffeta. They have all the lines and all the features of much more expensive suits—in fact, they are copies of exclusive models.

**Silk Dresses**

TAFFETA

FOULARD

SATIN

CREPE GEORGETTE

CREPE DE CHINE

COMBINED MATERIALS

**17.50**

SKETCHED. Taffeta, developed in an attractive model combined with Georgette apron, tunic, sleeves, vestee and collar. Colors are navy, copen, taupe and black.

SPECIAL ITEM of taffeta and crepe de chine, simple frocks. Priced 10.00.





## EDITORS OPPOSE WAR CHEST PLAN

Various Newspaper Editorials Uphold Objection to Scheme as Having Nothing to Gain and Considerable to Lose

BOSTON, Mass.—A number of newspapers have taken a stand in opposition to proposed establishing of the war chest plan. The opposition expressed by these papers is in line with that of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and indorses generally his objections to such a plan.

Comment from some of the papers on the movement to establish a war chest is as follows:

### Boston Record

Henry B. Endicott as executive manager of the State Committee on Public Safety puts his finger squarely on one flaw of the "War Chest" idea when he says:

"In every community are selfish people who contribute only because it will be well advertised if they don't. These people can hide to a certain extent behind this 'War Chest' movement."

The "War Chest" is an affront to the patriotically generous and a concession to the slacker. It thwarts the human impulses of the many persons who will wish to give, up to, and even beyond, the limits of their resources. It provides for the lazy, stingy and unworthy an opportunity to buy for a nominal sum immunity from proper war relief solicitation.

There are countless avenues for war relief giving. There is the Red Cross, there are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. H. A., Knights of Columbus, Belgian Relief, French Wounded, Blind Soldiers, War Orphans—a long and worthy list of agencies for relief, all much needed, all making specific appeal, all touching the vibrant human chord in one way and another.

The War Chest idea purports to wipe all this human appeal out, and to substitute a cold-blooded, calculating, bigoted thrift which in the mocking humbug of efficiency dries up the streams of fraternity and exalts inability to grasp the bigness of this world-striving which is the treasured possession of great souls.

The motive which inspired the "War Chest" idea doubtless was sincere. It was felt that by such means greater efficiency of collection and distribution would be attained. Some one has called efficiency the "eighth deadly sin."

The "War Chest," a well-intentioned misconception of wartime humanity, is mischievous. Drop it.

### Boston Globe

Henry B. Endicott's wisdom and foresight were never better evidenced than in his stand on the so-called "War Chest Movement." This idea of a "war chest" in every community, from which funds may be appropriated for any or all war charities and war purposes, looks good on the surface and at a first glance, it looks business-like, and that makes it attractive to many well-meaning people who like as little "fuss and feathers" as possible even in war work.

But that is just where the whole idea is weak and unsound, for this war work and these war charities are not altogether matters of dollars and cents—they are also very much matters of sentiment. Giving is never a mere question of money.

In giving to such a war work as the American Red Cross, for instance, the sentiment of the giver is as much an element of sustenance to the organization and its work as the dollar, for the Red Cross, as shown by President Wilson in his present proclamation, rests and exists on the generous sentiment of the people of this country. This is true of the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and all other similar organizations.

The spirit of generosity and sacrifice and the interest which is aroused in the war through the giving and the work all disappear when you establish a war chest over which sits a committee that arbitrarily decides how the money shall be spent.

We need to have our attention called to all our war activities. We need proclamations by the President. We need campaigns for funds. All this would be lost in a "war chest."

### Boston Traveler

Mr. Endicott of the (Mass.) Public Safety Committee takes strong ground against the war chest plan of raising war relief funds. He has nothing but words of praise for the sincerity, good intention and patriotic enthusiasm of its authors and advocates, but he severely criticizes the principle of this form of war activity and points out that its result is only misdirected energy.

These are his main points of objection: It ignores the basic principle of human nature governing its impulse to generosity.

It forms a ready subterfuge for the selfish.

It makes for a falling off in public offerings in the winning the war campaign.

"I see nothing to gain," says Mr. Endicott, in summing up, "and considerable to lose from the entire war chest program."

A general war fund idea may appear to have advantages so the unthinking, but the considerations set forth by Mr. Endicott are worth weighing.

The campaigns for popular subscriptions for various funds as well as for Liberty bonds have been of the greatest educational value to the people of

the United States. They have brought home to them, more than anything else, the realities of the war and its full meaning. They have stirred sentiment and produced results.

## APPEAL AGAINST IRISH CONSCRIPTION

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party has sent a strong appeal to the Government against enforcing conscription in Ireland. It says, in part:

"It must be clearly evident to the Government that an attempt to enforce conscription would mean not only the shedding of blood of thousands of Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotsmen, but also the maintenance of a huge permanent army of occupation in Ireland. Today every soldier is needed on the western front, yet the Government is proposing a course which will involve the withdrawal of hundreds and thousands of soldiers to engage in a civil war which will outrage the conscience of the civilized world."

"Moreover, Irishmen are scattered over the wide world—in America and in the dominions of Great Britain itself—besides large numbers on the western front. The tragedy cannot be local or confined to Ireland. It may easily be the beginning of a world tragedy in which our last hopes of a better future will be extinguished. With all these facts and terrible anticipations in mind, we confidently appeal to the Government to immediately take the necessary steps to avert the appalling disaster which now threatens."

### Sinn Fein and Germany

BOSTON, Mass.—Commenting on the Irish situation the Boston Evening Transcript says:

"The American people, who are heart and soul with this war, and who believe that in order to win it the conscription should be applied throughout the length and breadth of every country engaged in it, will look with amazement on the report that the (Roman) Catholic churches of Ireland have made themselves the collecting agents of a fund designed to resist the conscription, and are turning the fund over for expenditure to the revolutionary Sinn Fein. Our people, of whatever faith or origin, will earnestly hope that this report is false. But this much is true, that the Irish episcopate has raised the standard of resistance to the conscription, and consequently to the prosecution of the war itself."

"Surely America has no sympathy with any such fire-in-the-rear tactics, and will countenance nothing of the sort. It is to be noted with satisfaction that Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who has constituted herself the spokesman of this Irish anticonscription movement in this country, was not permitted to make a public appearance in Providence last night. The Providence police acted with promptness and with patriotism in preventing her appearance. Let us hope that neither Mrs. Skeffington nor any local sympathizer with her propaganda will succeed in obtaining a platform anywhere in New England."

"The American people know their cause and their duty, and they have a pretty good scent for those who are against them. Between Sir Roger Casement and his attempt to land a German expedition in Ireland and the Sinn Fein agitation against the conscription, there is no essential difference. They are all in the same boat—and it bears a striking resemblance to a German U-boat. Let them keep themselves submerged in this locality."

## AUSTRIANS IN THE SERVICE ARRESTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Privates Joseph Platek and Louis Socoup, declared to be Austrian alien enemies, who have been serving in the coast artillery at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., were turned over to the officials of the Department of Justice of the United States Government on Wednesday by the military authorities and committed to jail to await disposition of their cases by the Attorney-General.

The rests of Platek and Socoup followed similar action by the federal authorities who have been making a careful investigation of all volunteers in the federal army. Before being sent to jail, the two men were closely questioned by Judd Dewey, assistant United States Attorney, in charge of alien enemy cases in Boston.

## PEACE INQUIRY IN FRANCE CONCLUDED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The committee of foreign affairs of the Chamber of Deputies has completed its investigation into the Austrian peace move and adopted the following resolution:

"The committee, after examining documents and hearing witnesses concerning peace conversations engaged in and pursued by Austria-Hungary in 1917-1918, finds that these conversations at no moment offered an opportunity for a peace acceptable to France and her allies."

## PRESIDENT SUSPENDS COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trial by court-martial of Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, of the Missouri National Guard, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, which began here today, was suspended by order of President Wilson, pending an investigation of new developments in the case.

The court-martial is being conducted by three major-generals and five brigadier-generals.

## TRIAL OF CAMP DEVENS MAN ENDS

Argument Made in Case of Private John A. Spaulding, a Technical School Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A general court-martial board of 13 officers, headed by Col. Charles C. Smith, is now reviewing testimony submitted at the trial of Private John Austin Spaulding of Tewksbury Center, Mass., charged with being disloyal and with making statements in violation of the ninety-sixth article of war. The trial was closed on Wednesday, but it is not expected any verdict will be given for at least a fortnight, or until the case has been thoroughly reviewed by the judge-advocate department in Washington, D. C., and also by Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment and the judge-advocate department here.

Toward the close of the trial Attorney E. A. Whitman asked for the acquittal of the defendant, declaring that the Government had failed to prove any intent upon the part of Spaulding to be disloyal or that any word or act of disloyalty had ever been charged in the specification. He said in substance that the present time is no time to trifle with loyalty. "The accused," he continued, "has always been a good soldier, and has always had the confidence of his superior officers. I submit that the verdict of this court should be not guilty."

"I am surprised at the attitude of the Government in bringing up isolated statements in private conversations as breaches of military discipline. There have been cases where it has been a calamity for a man to have a too anxious and devoted mother. Spaulding was always deep in his books and when he went to Germany, he was away from his home ties and the old spell fell away from him. He rubbed shoulders with the German people. They were kind to him, and he obtained a new viewpoint of the people. The curious part of the case is that the prosecution should think the statements disloyal."

"Spaulding never should have been brought to trial. He should have been summoned before his superior officers and the maternal or military slipper applied. That would have been sufficient. A public trial would have been avoided, the time of this court would not have been taken, and the results would have been the same."

Spaulding, who was the candidate of the fourth company, third officers' training camp, is a native of Boston, Mass., and attended Harvard College. Later he studied at the University of Munich, returning to Harvard where he received the degrees of M. A. and Ph.D. For three years he was an instructor at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

### Guard Battalions

Maj. Fred McDonald to Be in Charge of New Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement was made today that Maj. Fred McDonald is to be placed in charge of the battalion of United States guards already formed in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., succeeding Maj. Roy I. Taylor who was recently detached from the department to attend the coast artillery school of instruction at Ft. Monroe, Va. Two more battalions of guards, to be known as the seventh and eighth battalions are shortly to be formed, and these also will be under the direction of Major McDonald.

Orders regarding the wearing of uniforms for members of the state guard have been issued to the effect that members shall not appear in uniform except on ordered duty under authority of the commander-in-chief, division, commander, brigade, regimental, separate organization, staff department, and company commanders. Special permission may be granted by organization and company commanders to wear the uniform upon certain occasions.

Capt. Foster Veitenheimer has received word from the chief signal officer in Washington, D. C., that there are still openings for positions as field clerks for overseas service in the signal corps, but applicants must have had previous governmental experience along that line. Captain Veitenheimer has already forwarded to Washington some 70 applications, 15 of which were for positions as draftsmen and freehand sketchers, the remainder being for field clerk service.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., said today that he expected to leave for his new command at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., on May 23, his successor, Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., being expected on that date. Brigadier-General Johnston is engaged in preparing his personal files for shipment, and is getting the department in shape to turn over to his successor.

### Registration Orders

Provost Marshal-General Issues Rule on Men of 21 Since Last June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders received from Provost Marshal-General Crowder relative to the registration of men who have attained the age of 21 years since last June, have been sent to the various local boards by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, and though the act calling for that registration has not yet been passed, plans for its enforcement are already being made.

In his order Provost Marshal-General Crowder emphasizes the fact that the task this year will not be so stupendous as that which faced the nation a year ago. The work will be carried out along similar lines, but the percentage of registrants will be

hardly more than 10 per cent of the total number registered last year. He lays special stress on the necessity for obtaining the proper registration of persons confined in penal institutions, both federal and state, and persons awaiting trial also will be registered. Word has also been sent out to local boards that they must not induct into military service registrants who have not had their physical examination, owing to the fact of transfers having been granted.

Registrants who have had their physical examination transferred shall not be reported as delinquents until a local board has received a report from the board of transfer. Boards are also ordered not to provide men going to the cantonments with expensive silk ribbons. "A muslin or cheaper cloth tag will answer the purpose," the order states, "and more money can be put on the firing line."

### Cambridge Common Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Twelve new buildings for the housing of students attending the United States Naval Radio School at Harvard College are to be erected upon the Cambridge Common, according to an announcement made by Rear Admiral Spencer C. Wood of the first naval district. In addition to 11 dormitories, there will be one building for office purposes. The buildings will be of wood, and of temporary construction, and assurance is made that the common will be returned to the city in the best of condition when the buildings are no longer needed.

The new quarters will provide for housing some 1800 sailors, many of whom are now living in private homes. Work upon the barracks will be commenced immediately, and only five trees will be removed to make way for the new structures.

### Draft Delinquents Rounded Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Eight draft delinquents were sent to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., on Wednesday, having been rounded up by federal authorities in Boston, making a total of 350 men who have been taken into custody on this charge. Among the number was Charles Sibilian, an Armenian, who was placed under arrest in April for failure to report for military duty.

### CRITICISM VOICED IN REICHSTAG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Much criticism of the Government's Ukrainian policy followed the reading of a dispatch from Baron von Mumm in the Reichstag main committee. The progressive spokesman said that the military authorities were running the risk of spoiling all future possibilities and there were the greatest objections to the field tribunals set up, which would rouse the entire population.

He also questioned the official account of the formation of a new Ukrainian Government, declaring that Germany had evidently cooperated with the large landowners and capitalists and that the Hetman's protestations of Pan-Germanism were worth nothing, the new Ministry really being a Great Russian one. Hence, if Germany helped it to remain in power, this would be saving the way for the re-education of Russia.

The National Liberal speaker took a similar line, terming the German policy in Ukraine contrary to the sound policy of supporting the border people's independent aspirations, with a view to weakening Great Russia. The Vice-Chancellor, subsequently summing up the debate, said that the predominant note was the desire for uniform regulation of Germany's entire eastern policy. The Government fully agreed, and a special department and not merely a personal commissioner of the Chancellor must be created to direct the border states into ordered government and administrative conditions.

As he considered that this new department's importance did not equal that of the position he now held, Count Keyserlingk, hitherto Commissioner for Eastern Territories, had retired.

## PRESIDENT WILSON CHANGES ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee, President Wilson today said he was in error when recently he advised the committee he thought it would be proper to give states credit in the draft for volunteers furnished. The President wrote today he had not analyzed the situation fully at the time. Yesterday the President wrote Chairman Dent, disapproving the volunteer credit plan, and the chairman announced he would ask the House to kill the proposed legislation.

### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ALUMNI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Alumni Association of the General Theological Seminary of New York will hold its second annual meeting and luncheon in Boston on May 13, the business meeting being held in the parish house of Trinity Church, and the luncheon at the Boston Art Club. The speakers at the latter event will be the Rev. Hughell E. W. Fosbrooke, D. D., dean of the seminary; the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church.

### INDIAN PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. George Matthal to the Indian Educational Service as professor of zoology, Lahore, Punjab, India.

## ENTIRE COLLEGE IS FOR PROHIBITION

Bates Faculty and Students Pass Resolution Demanding Dry Country During War and for One Year Thereafter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—Voting as a body on Wednesday morning the faculty and students of Bates College adopted resolutions demanding complete national prohibition during the remainder of the war, and for one year thereafter. They also called upon the President, Senate, House of Representatives and other federal authorities to use their powers and influence toward this end.

Mark Shaw, eastern secretary of the Intergovernmental Prohibition Association, spoke upon the relation of prohibition toward winning the war. Bates is believed to be one of the first New England colleges to take such action. The resolutions, which were passed without a dissenting vote, were:

"Whereas, We are constantly confronted with the statement that food will win the war and that our allies are handicapped because we have not yet been able to meet their needs in food, munitions, ships and men; and

"Whereas, Even since the making of distilled liquors has been stopped and the food permitted to go into beer reduced 30 per cent, the continued manufacture and sale of beer and wines at the present rate will require this year 2,430,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, sufficient for over 3,000,000 men; 7,000,000 tons of coal, not counting the loss through decreased production due to drinking among miners; the labor of 289,000 men and 75,000 farmers, an expenditure of \$2,400,000,000 worse than wasted, and an economic loss of as much more through idleness and inefficiency due to drink; 13,500,000 tons of transportation, which is an unnecessary burden, and

"Whereas, We believe that national responsibility is not something that is put on with the khaki uniform, but that every reason for keeping liquor from our military forces applies equally to keeping it from every worker in mill, shop and factory, for armies are not fighting armies, but nations are fighting nations, and

"Whereas, We believe that it will be a tremendous factor in unifying the spirit of the nation for the people who are conscientiously saving to help that the Government is itself cooperating with them in the program of conservation by stopping this enormous waste, and

"It is therefore resolved, by the faculty and students of Bates College, assembled at the regular chapel exercise, That the conservation of our human and material resources during this war demands the immediate enactment of complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors during the period of the war, and for one year thereafter, and that we urge the President, the Senate and House of Representatives, the heads of the Food and Fuel administrations, the Secretary of War and the Director-General of Railroads to use their respective powers and influence to that end."

## FORMER SOCIALIST LEADER CONVICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Gustave Taubert of Manchester, formerly a leader in the Socialist Party in New Hampshire, and afterward in the Progressive Party, was found guilty of violating the Espionage Act by a jury in the United States court, Wednesday afternoon. Taubert's trial lasted two days, and brought out a mass of testimony by newspapermen, with whom Taubert was employed on a Manchester newspaper.

The defendant himself testified that he is an Alsatian by birth, but a citizen of this country since 21 years of age. He admitted that before the United States declared war, he had been "anti-British" and had talked about the war being for the benefit of "F. Morgan and the trustees."

The charges against Taubert were that he had talked against the Liberty Loans; and said that Secretary Baker had to beg Americans to fight, while "we Germans" volunteer, that the flag is mortgaged to Morgan, that this country will go to pieces the way Russia did and that America has no business in the war.

### AUTO DRIVERS FINED \$100 EACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert J. White of this city and Harold E. Burgin of West Springfield were each found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and fined \$100 in the police court here Wednesday. Both were given one year in which to pay the fines. Mr. White was arrested after he had driven into another automobile. It is claimed, Mr. Durgin, according to the police, was seen under the influence of liquor on the afternoon of the day on which he was arrested and told to go home. On the same evening, two officers found him on the sidewalk trying to turn around an auto at high speed.

### NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—"The suffrage amendment will come up in the United States Senate next Friday," declared Mrs. Frederick H. Sykes of Cambridge, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party,

Wednesday. "We have just heard from Washington by telephone that this is so despite rumors to the contrary. Whether we go 'over the top' or not depends wholly on the President. The amendment was near defeat in the House last January, and by urging its passage the President saved it. If he urges the Senate in like manner we are sure of victory." The branch will hold an open-air meeting on Boston Common, near the Liberty Cottage, on Thursday evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Toscan Bennett of Connecticut will speak.

## FIGURES ON BRITISH SHIPYARDS' OUTPUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—With only 111,533 gross tons of shipbuilding completed in April, the output of British shipyards is considered somewhat disappointing. According to the Admiralty figures 431,813 tons have been completed in the first four months of the current year, leaving an average of at least 171,000 tons to be completed monthly during the remaining eight months of the year if the estimated total year's production of 1,800,000 tons is to be reached.

The Controller General of Merchant Shipbuilding, Lord Pirrie, commenting on the output for April, says, although not reaching the total for March, 1918, the April output this year is 60 per cent higher than April, 1917, and the upward tendency in the rate of annual output is steadily maintained. The launchings in January and February, 1918, were lower for reasons already explained and this is reflected in the tonnage totals now issued.

It should also be known, the Controller concludes, that the April output has been achieved, despite a very large increase in merchant ships repaired and returned to service, which increase since January amounts to 40 per cent, and this work has placed a severe strain on the country's shipbuilding and marine engineering resources.

It is considered that while there is some consolation in the Controller-General's comments, the fact must not be overlooked that repair work does not replace any tonnage recorded as lost. Unless damaged vessels are first written off the total available tonnage, there is no statistical gain in their return to service.

### GERMAN STUDY STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ERIE, Pa.—Without comment, and without a dissenting vote, the Board of School Controllers recently voted to eliminate the study of the German language from the curriculum of the public schools of the city.

## SERVICE AT COST FOR THE RAILWAYS

Committee of Massachusetts Legislature to Report Measure Along Lines of Elevated Bill for Systems All Over State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Service at cost plus 6 per cent dividend has been agreed to, by the State Railway Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, for street railway companies in general throughout the State. A general bill of this character is to be reported out next week. The committee also is working on special service-at-cost legislation for the relief of the Bay State Street Railway Company. Under the general bill it is proposed that the Governor appoint three state directors to represent the public on the board of directors of each trolley company accepting the act. One director will be a member of the finance committee of the directorate, or any other standing. At least two members must reside in the territory served by the road.

A reverse fund, to act as a barometer of the road's financial condition, amounting to from 4 to 8 per cent of the capital stock of the company, is proposed, also an improvement or rehabilitation fund, amounting to 5 per cent of the capital stock in bonds. A sliding scale of fares, subject to change at the discretion of the directors, is contemplated.

The State would not guarantee the dividends as it is required to do in the Boston Elevated bill now before the Legislature. The 6 per cent return would be on a determined valuation, as approved by the Public Service Commission, with such sums deducted as the commission may decide to represent depreciations which the road should have charged off and failed to do.

The bill would require the Public Service Commission to divide the State into districts, the Governor to appoint supervisors for these districts. These supervisors, who would keep in touch with local street railway conditions, would report to the Public Service Commission. The bill would specifically require the commission to be at all times well informed as to the condition of the trolley companies.

### AIRPLANE POSTAGE STAMP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In preparation for the airplane mail service to be inaugurated May 15 between Washington, Philadelphia and New York, Postmaster-General Burleson had ordered a new 24-cent postage stamp.

"If It's at Morse's, It's Correct; If It's Correct, It's at Morse's."

Now On View, Gentlemen—

## New England's Spring Styles for Men

In a 35-Window Exposition at the Great Morse Store

Here, in by far the longest stretch of windows of any clothing store in New England. In a "picture gallery" extending on three streets to a total of more than 350 feet. Displaying 150 different suits and top coats at a corresponding range of prices, representative of more than 6,000 garments within the store. Spectacular and convincing proof of Morse leadership in vastness of stock, in originality of style, in quality of materials, in thoroughness of making, in reasonableness of prices.

YOU are invited to attend this extraordinary demonstration of Morse-Made superiority. The short trip to Adams Square is your only "ticket of admission."

And remember, when you read the exaggerated statements now current regarding the worth of clothing made in other parts of the country, that every garment in this superb collection (embracing every desirable all-wool fabric shown anywhere, and at a price-range of from \$17.50 to \$40 and up) has been designed and made in our own workrooms under our own direct and constant supervision, and for style, fit, quality and wear, will challenge comparison with any other leading brand of American clothing.

The Exposition Includes:

One window of Men's Suits at	\$17.50
Two windows of Men's Suits at	\$20.00
Two windows of Men's Suits at	\$22.50
Two windows of Men's Suits at	\$25.00
Two windows of Men's Suits at	\$27.50
Two windows of Men's Suits at	\$30.00
One window of Men's Suits at	\$40.00

In order to exhibit garments exclusively, the usual display of Morse-quality Spring Hats, Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys has been omitted, but a full stock awaits inspection inside the Morse store.

358 employees of the House of Morse invested in Liberty Bonds of the Third Issue to a total of \$517,500.

*Leopold Morse & Co.*

Washington Street, Corner Brattle, Adams Square

Open Saturday Evenings



## BOSTON ELEVATED BILL MOVES AHEAD

Massachusetts House Advances It to Third Reading After Replacing Provision for \$5000 Salary for Each of Trustees

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway by five trustees appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts was favored in the House of Representatives on Wednesday when the Elevated Bill was advanced to a third reading on a roll call vote 165 to 59. Boston Democrats protested the service-at-cost plan contained in the bill, contending it meant a large fare raise. Representative John L. Donovan, the Democratic leader, last, however, on his amendment proposing to submit the question to the voters next November, a roll call showing 55 in favor of the referendum and 161 opposed.

The committee amendment to authorize the Governor to name all five trustees, instead of having the Mayor of Boston name two of them, was carried by a voice vote. After Representative Martin Hayes of Boston had expressed disapproval of the committee amendment requiring the trustees to serve without pay, the amendment was rejected, and the \$5000 annual salary for each trustee was allowed to stand.

Without the compensation clause, members declared, nobody but wealthy men would be able to serve as Elevated trustees. In fact, Mr. Donovan went so far as to name the men that are most frequently mentioned, as follows: Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; A. C. Ratschky, president of the United States Trust Company; John J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks; Greenville S. MacFarland, a Boston newspaper editor, or Henry H. Endicott, executive manager of the Boston Safety Committee, and a labor leader, whom Mr. Donovan did not name.

An amendment offered by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, to have operating deficiencies assessed on the cities and towns on the system in proportion to the number of persons in the communities using the service, was adopted. Representative W. H. Hearn of Boston moved an amendment to enable any citizen to appear before the trustees at a public hearing before any rate of fare is fixed, but this was rejected. Later Representative F. B. McKinney of Boston offered a substitute bill, which was on today's calendar, requiring public hearings on all questions of rates, service and facilities on complaint of the mayor of a city or selectman of a town or of 20 patrons of the road.

Little support was found for the amendment of Representative James E. Odlin of Lynn to strike out the section whereby the State guarantees the dividends. In defending his amendment, Mr. Odlin declared the Elevated stock sold as low as \$27 a share, but will go to \$150 when the bill passes, and he added: "This bill is for the sake of putting \$50,000,000 into State Street."

## MASONS TO SEND MISSION TO FRANCE

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of New York will send a mission to France to carry out the plans of the organization for relief work. The members of the mission will be selected before the annual meeting of the grand lodge, now in session, adjourns.

The grand masters of all the lodges in the United States are meeting here today for the purpose of coordinating all Masonic relief work in France and Belgium. The relief fund of the New York Grand Lodge has been set at \$1,000,000 for the present.

The New York Grand Lodge has voted \$5000 to go to the relief of Belgian little ones.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Judge William S. Farmer, Syracuse, grand master, succeeding Thomas Penney of Buffalo; Robert H. Robinson, New York, deputy grand master; Justice Arthur Tompkins of Nyack, senior grand warden; Harold Richardson of Lowell, junior grand warden; Christopher C. Mollenhauer of Brooklyn, grand treasurer; Robert Judson Kenworthy, Brooklyn, grand secretary.

## DIFFICULTIES OF HAT MEN BEFORE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Difficulties of long standing between the hat manufacturers at Danbury, Conn., and their employees were taken up today by the National War Labor Board. The Danbury hatters recently appealed to President Wilson for relief from conditions which, they declared, were intolerable.

After a brief conference with the hatters and their employers the board postponed further consideration until tomorrow.

## EMERSON SCHOOL OF ORATORY

BOSTON, Mass.—Diplomas were presented by Henry L. Southwick, president of the Emerson College of Oratory, to 52 women graduates at the annual commencement exercises held Wednesday evening at Huntington Chambers Hall. The address to the graduates was delivered by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, who spoke on "The Teacher's Responsibility." Miss Elizabeth Field of Brockton received the Proctor scholarship and Miss Ethel May Dunson of Quakertown, Pa., won the Mrs. M. Gamma scholarship. The prize for gymnastics was awarded to Miss Marguerite Pinkerton of Peoria, Ill.

III. At the annual meeting and luncheon of the Emerson College Alumni, held Wednesday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel officers were elected from the junior class for the student council of the senior class as follows: Frances Russey, president; Ruth Hobbs, vice-president; Sara Lewis, secretary and treasurer. The following class officers were elected: Imogene Hugel, president; Mabel Thresher, vice-president; Carolyn Vance, secretary; and Ruth Kelley, treasurer. Mary Fox, president of the senior class, was chosen on the board of government.

## FISH INVESTIGATORS RECEIVE MESSAGES

BOSTON, Mass.—Telegrams which the Bay State Fishing Company and its subsidiary firm sent to correspondents between Nov. 1 and Nov. 13, 1917, through the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, were filed with the legislative Fish Committee today by representatives of the company under protest. The committee received the telegrams sent by the Bay State Company through the Western Union Company at the hearing on Wednesday, but the postal officials claimed that their telegrams were privileged and confidential and could not leave their custody.

Herbert L. Barrett, counsel for the postal company, stated that the company was willing that the committee should see the telegrams but that he wished the formal protest to be recorded in order to give his company legal protection.

With the receipt of these telegrams, the committee has practically completed its investigations of the fish business and next week will begin a study of the evidence in order to make its report to the Legislature. The committee has no power to originate legislation but it can point out to the Legislature remedies for the fish situation at the South Boston pier.

## ARRIVALS OF FISH AT THE BOSTON PIER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—One steamer and seven schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. The arrivals were: The steamer Spray with 85,000 pounds of fresh fish mostly haddock, schooner Somerville with 55,000 pounds of large cod and 1000 pounds of halibut, schooner Thalia 27,950, Eva Arina with only 4100 pounds of cod, Margie Turner 32,700 and the Frances S. Grueby with 36,500 pounds of fresh groundfish.

The schooners that arrived here with flat fish were: The schooner Margie Turner with 3000 cusk; schooner Somerville also brought in cusk amounting to 15,000 pounds; the Laura Enos landed 7000 soles and 1500 dabs, and the schooner Fannie Belle arrived with 40,000 pounds of tlefish. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$6.33/7.66, market cod \$4.25/5, haddock \$4/6, steak pollock \$4.60/5.80, and steak cusk at \$4.30.

## Gloucester Arrivals

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Elinor from Portland, Me., arrived at the fish pier this morning with 40,000 pounds of fresh fish, the schooner Mary De Costa, from Boston, landed 135,000 pounds of ground fish, schooner John J. Fallon, also from Boston, landed 125,000, the Hesperus from Boston, 70,000, Pauline 50,000, Ralph Russell from Boston, 35,000, and the Waltham arrived here late Wednesday afternoon from Boston with 35,000 pounds of fresh ground fish consisting mostly of cod.

## SKIP-STOP BENEFITS ARE POINTED OUT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—According to John A. Beeler, traffic engineer, adoption of the "skip-stop" system on the street railway lines, will prove a benefit to the riding public as well as a coal saver.

Mr. Beeler, who made a study of Boston's street car transportation problems a year ago, said: "I am familiar with Boston and much of the territory throughout Massachusetts, and I believe that great good will result from the adoption of the 'skip-stop' provided the companies promptly utilize the time saved by giving faster service to the public."

Mr. Beeler said the saving in coal will amount to approximately a half pound every time a car passes a stop. The Boston Elevated system is planning to adopt the "skip-stop" system as recommended by the Fuel Administration soon. The Elevated has 2881 stops in all, of which 1200 are less than 400 feet apart.

President Brush, pointing to the fact that the reserve supply of coal is lower now than at any similar period in past years, said that it is imperative that conservation begin at once in order to prevent a shutdown or drastic reduction in service.

## MARINE CORPS MARKSMANSHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Marksmanship in the marine corps continues to improve despite the influx of thousands of recruits, reports to headquarters announced today show. With a total strength of 9791 men in 1916, the percentage of marksmen who qualified as marksmen was 59.7. This has now been raised to 60.1 with more than 35,000 men enrolled.

## CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The candidacy for the Massachusetts State Senate of Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield has been formally announced. Mr. Griswold is to contest the seat in the Senate held by Senator George B. Churchill of Amherst, representing the Franklin and Hampshire senatorial district.

## EDISON COMPANY HINTS HIGHER RATE

Counsel at Hearing Before Commission Says Daylight Bill and Advancing Prices Cause Loss

BOSTON, Mass.—Consumers of electricity in Boston may soon be called upon to pay higher rates by reason of the fact that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is losing money through the daylight-saving plan and advancing prices. Frederick M. Ives, attorney for the company, told the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission today. The statement was made at a hearing on the petition of Grenville S. MacFarland that the company be required to reduce its prices to the consumer.

Mr. Ives asked that the case be postponed until after the termination of the war. Abnormal business conditions would warrant this, he contended. In order to allow Mr. MacFarland opportunity to reply to this proposition Chairman Alonso R. Weed of the board postponed the hearing until Monday, May 13.

"It seems impossible that the commission would lower the present rates," said Mr. Ives in arguing for the after-war postponement, "rather, the probability is that the company as an efficient servant of the community, will be allowed to increase them."

"The company foresees the time when, if conditions do not change, it seems inevitable that a general increase in rates will be necessary," he went on.

Mr. Ives stated that the putting into effect of the daylight saving plan would result in the Edison company losing \$250,000 this year. Added to this would be a pronounced shrinkage in earnings due to the high prices of material and labor. Bills to be met in the matter of coal, he said, are staggering.

Should any diminution of price be allowed, he said, it would result in "an economic upheaval in the company's affairs." "The company has to face the very serious problems caused by the existing, ever-changing conditions due to the war. It asks that it be permitted to attend to their solution untrammelled by these proceedings."

"We desire to give our time, we want to spend our money in an effort to enable the company to do its share toward winning this war, and not in trying a case we honestly believe will land us nowhere."

Mr. MacFarland contended that no postponement is necessary. "The questions upon which the Edison company is asked to throw light have to do with the business done by the company before the war. All business concerns are more or less disorganized by conditions brought about by the present conflict, but I believe that this is no reason why the Edison company should avoid a public duty of this character."

## RETAIL GROCERS HEAR THURE HANSON

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thure Hanson, State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, in addressing the Massachusetts retail grocers and provision dealers at their annual dinner Wednesday night, defended assertions which he had previously made, to the effect that the coal dealers were not supporting the Government.

Mr. Hanson said that the coal dealers' association had requested that certain weighing requirements be annulled during the coal crisis, and that he had found a number of dealers selling coal in bags from one to two pounds short to grocers. He gave credit to the grocers and provision dealers for wholehearted support of the Government, saying that the same could not be said of the coal dealers.

Senator George D. Chamberlain of this city, in an address following that of Mr. Hanson, praised the commissioner for fearlessness in upholding the laws of the State.

During the afternoon's session Mr. Hanson advised the grocery and provision dealers to make a test case of the statute covering the fee to be charged by state agents for sealing scales. The association went on record as favoring the charging of no fee. At present sometimes 50 cents and sometimes \$1 is charged. Mr. Hanson said his personal opinion was that three cents should be the charge.

## GOV. MCALL NOT TALKING ON SENATOR

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall intimated this noon that he will make no political announcement during the legislative session. Asked if he was prepared to announce his candidacy for United States Senator the Governor replied:

"It seems to me that the duty of each one of us is to attend to his own job. Personally I am giving all the time I can to legislation and to seeing that Massachusetts does its full share toward winning the war. I have not made any canvasses with respect to the senatorial situation as I feel that my public duty is paramount to any political ambition."

The Governor said the amendment to the Boston Elevated Bill, permitting the trustees to be paid compensation, is not a vital matter. He is much gratified, however, that the Legislature has placed in the hands of the Governor authority to appoint all the trustees.

## COAL IN STORAGE SHOWS SMALL LOSS

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—There is but small loss in stored coal, according to E. J. McCausland, dean of the engineering school of the University of Missouri,

in reply to protests from over the State against the Fuel Administration's order to buy coal now for next winter.

"Many people," said he, "hesitate to store coal in their cellars on account of possible deterioration in fuel value or fear of spontaneous combustion. As a matter of fact, the ordinary grades of coal used for domestic purposes lose very little in fuel value by storage for a few months. Furthermore, dry coal placed in storage in quantities usually needed for the individual household is not likely to be subject to spontaneous combustion. The coal should not be sprinkled when it is stored or during the storage period in order to keep down dust. Better have a little dust than take any chances of reducing fuel value or causing the combustion of fuel."

## DUMMER ACADEMY FOR RADCLIFFE FARM

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Radcliffe College board of directors has decided to accept Dummer Academy, near Newburyport on the North Shore, as the Radcliffe Farm. Fifteen girls can be accommodated for the whole season of three months beginning June 20. Boys in the academy will begin the planting, and the Radcliffe Farm girls will carry on the work of raising the crops.

The girls will have a supervisor, Miss Wells, to look after them, and also a farm expert to direct their work. They will have a six-hour day and be paid 20 cents an hour, out of which must come their board. For recreation the girls will have tennis, golfing, canoeing and other sports. At the end of the season, Radcliffe will get half the proceeds of crops and Dummer Academy the other half.

The last play of the Radcliffe College Idler Club, to be given May 18 and 19, and June 14, is entitled "Pomander Walk." The News staff for the academic year 1918-19 is as follows: Editor-in-chief, Caroline Pearson '19; news editor, Edith Smith '18; exchange editor and news editor, Ellen Collier '19; associate editors, Elizabeth Boody '20, Eloise Hubbard '20, Ruth Jaeger '20, Vera Mikol '20; head reporter, Frieda Osgood '19; reporters, Elizabeth Hale '21, Lucille Joyce '21, Winifred Johnson '21; business manager, Josephine Bradley '19; subscription manager, Lois Hopkins '20; assistants, Katherine Brown '20, Ruth Jennings '20, Mabel Palmer '20, Minna Wiener '20, Stella Merrill '21, Sara Slepian '21, Alice Sullivan '21, and Marjorie Toland '21.

The Radcliffe glee and mandolin clubs will give a concert and dance in Agassiz House on May 20. There will be a college-song competition among the classes on Tuesday evening, May 21. The Radcliffe Magazine has offered a prize of \$5 to the student writing the best short story, to be handed in May 15.

## I. W. W. TRIAL SHOWS ANTI-WAR POLICY

CHICAGO, Ill.—The prosecution in the trial of 112 I. W. W. leaders for seditious conspiracy today read into the records additional excerpts from organization propaganda which, it is charged, formed part of a nation-wide campaign to disrupt America's war program. Methods by which William D. Haywood, general treasurer, and other members formed a "government within a government" were outlined. "We are not satisfied with a fair day's pay for a fair day's work," wrote Perry in the booklet, "The Revolution of I. W. W." Pieces of machinery that had been disabled because employers had refused exorbitant demands were exhibited.

## UNITED STATES SENDS GREETINGS TO CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The United States Embassy and the Chilean Foreign Office, today, exchanged greetings on the completion of 100 years of diplomatic relations between the two republics. The United States charge d'affaires called at the Foreign Office to pay his respects, and the Chilean Foreign Minister sent a note to the United States Embassy, in which hope was expressed that the cordial relations would continue for many years to come.

## LICENSES MAY BE VOID

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Possibility that all of the 10 pony licenses granted by the aldermen on April 30 are void, because they were granted before the regular expressmen's licenses had been issued to the various applicants, has been pointed out by City Clerk Leverett T. Holden, who has thus far refused to issue the pony licenses. City Solicitor Harvey L. Boutwell has given the Board of Aldermen an opinion to the effect that it will be up to that body to decide whether or not the licenses are legal, adding that licenses granted after May 1 are effective. The next regular meeting of the aldermen will be held May 21, when it is expected that the question will be gone over again.

## MEXICAN TRADE SOUGHT

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to correspondence of the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the American residents of the City of Mexico have organized an American Chamber of Commerce in that city for the purpose of promoting international trade, furnishing a reliable means of communication and helping to counteract the effect of anti-American propaganda carried on by Germans.

## CLOSE CONTROL IN MANUFACTURE OF AIRCRAFT ALLEGED

(Continued from page one)

that more difficulty was experienced in putting the run on a quantity production basis than was originally expected either by the War Department or by the companies engaged in its manufacture. According to statements made on Wednesday, the light Browning gun production is proceeding satisfactorily.

When the Military Committee of the House was informed that the Colt Company had failed to meet expectations in the production of heavy Brownings, nothing whatever was said of the progress made by the Westinghouse and the Remington companies. It is thought probable, however, that quantity production is no farther ahead in these two companies than at the Colt plant. In the meantime the House committee is waiting for a report from the War Department before taking up its investigation into the causes of delay.

With reference to the heavy Browning gun situation, Mr. Baker has declared:

"Early manufacturers' estimates as to the production of the heavy type perhaps were more optimistic than was justified. The estimate of the Ordnance Department in January has been met and is being met. Some of these heavy guns have been produced, and there is every indication of forthcoming production in increasing and substantial numbers."

The Senate Military Committee is investigating the actual state of gun carriages for heavy ordnance. A subcommittee, of which Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska is chairman, considered the question in executive session on Wednesday. No figures were given out by the committee, but it was stated that great delay had been caused through the effort of the War Department to perfect a new gun carriage, which, however, after the loss of much time, had failed to materialize. The Ordnance Department has decided to put the British and French models into quantity production.

## Gathering Data

Mr. Frierson, Preparing for the Aircraft Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the Department of Justice's investigation into airplane production, today started work by gathering all reports and documents of previous investigations for preliminary inspection. These included the report of Gutzon Borglum to President Wilson, the preliminary report of the investigating committee headed by H. Snowden Marshall and a number of letters from individuals who believed they had discovered evidence of graft or incompetency in connection with airplane manufacture.

## COSTA RICA VOTES TRUST IN TINOCO

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The Costa Rican Congress, by a vote of 28 to 3, has voted confidence in the Government of President Frederico A. Tinoco, and at the same time passed a resolution expressing regret at the attitude of the American Government toward Costa Rica. The resolution declared that Congress is surprised at the contradiction between the democratic aims of the United States in the war and its attitude toward a small republic.

The Tinoco Government in Costa Rica came into power in January, 1917, after the deposition of President Gonzales. In the following month it was stated in Washington that the United States would not recognize the Government and there has been no change in the American attitude, despite Costa Rica's efforts to gain recognition. A special envoy sent to Washington was not received last July. In September Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

## PUBLICITY WORK FOR FOURTH LOAN BEGUN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Before work on the third Liberty Loan is finished, the Treasury's Loan Publicity Bureau has started preparations for the fourth loan, which will be held next fall. Artists and designers were asked today to submit designs for posters, window cards and buttons by June 1. These are to be donated to the Government.

Bond buyers' buttons for the fourth loan will be smaller than those used in the third campaign and will be made of tin, in order to save celluloid for more important war purposes.

Payments of several hundred million dollars on third loan subscriptions were expected at the Treasury today. Receipts will probably be exceeded by payments of \$500,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, issued Feb. 15, and due today.

## PROPOSED COLLEGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A college of political science, in which the professors will be self-governed, to the extent even of electing the board of trustees, and which will aim to focus all its courses "upon the issues of current life," is to be established in New York. An announcement of the project today, through the Nation, said the institution would have a guarantee fund of \$150,000, already largely subscribed. Winston Churchill, the novelist; Herbert Croly, editor of the New Republic; Mrs. Willard Straight

and others whose names are not divulged, are mentioned as interested in the project. It is proposed to secure from the various universities of the country "a corps of selected specialists in the several branches of social science to investigate, publish and teach."

## STEEL AND RELIEF FROM CAR SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Relief from the railroad car shortage depended on the supply of steel, the Railroad Administration today informed the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. In reply to a request for information as to what steps the Administration was taking to furnish enough cars to move coal for next winter.

"The fundamental need is for motive power and it is the intention to utilize the maximum capacity of the locomotive plants, both commercial and railroad, to the limit," said the statement. "Cars will be built just as rapidly as the steel, which is the controlling feature, can be provided."

During the first three months of governmental control, 321 locomotives were delivered by the builders, although orders up to January 1 last called for 2448 locomotives, according to the report. This delay in filling the orders was due, it adds, to shortage of materials and the construction of locomotives for use in Russia and for this Government. Since the Government took over the railroads 100,000 new cars have been ordered.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Work is plentiful for all and there is no need for anyone to be unemployed these days, according to the United States Government employment service, local office, 53 Canal Street, which issues its report for the month of April, today. In that month a total of 1292 calls were received by this office and 12,379 persons applied at the office for work, of which 4115 were found to be qualified to fill positions offered, and were sent out to positions. Returns show that 3487 were actually placed at work. Of those placed at work, 208 were hired by shipyards, 206 by street railways, 94 by steam railroads, 82 by farmers throughout Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## STATE HOUSE HEATED

BOSTON, Mass.—The attention of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, was called today to the fact that steam is being used in all the radiators in the State House in Boston, notwithstanding his request issued more than a week ago that heating of homes and public buildings be discontinued to save coal. The State House radiators have been in use frequently since Mr. Storrow's request was made. When that matter was called to his attention his comment was "I am very glad that this subject has been brought up."

## INSTRUCTIONS TO DRAFT BOARDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Jesse F. Stevens, Adjutant General for Massachusetts, sent out instructions to local draft boards today about the number of men to be sent on the next draft between May 25 and May 29. Two hundred of the Massachusetts men will go to Camp Devens and 2293 to Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I. The orders stipulate that only men in Class 1 D be sent, even if it is necessary to draft farmers.

## REPORTS ON LOAN ARE NEARLY ALL IN

With 25 Banks Missing, the New England Subscriptions Amount to \$336,899,000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New England's subscription to the third Liberty Loan, with the reports of 25 banks of the \$44 still missing, amounts to \$336,899,000, which is 134.7 per cent of its allotment, according to the New England Liberty Loan committee.

The number of subscribers in New England now totals 1,512,555. Boston's subscription to this loan is \$113,348,600. For the entire State of Massachusetts the amount subscribed is \$210,256,050, or 129 per cent of its allotment.

Totals for the other New England states are as follows: Maine, \$18,511,550, or 145 per cent; New Hampshire, \$15,184,650, or 148 per cent; Vermont, \$9,368,150, or 156 per cent; Rhode Island, \$28,504,550, or 114 per cent; Connecticut, \$55,740,050, or 166 per cent.

Honor flags have been awarded to South Stratford and Whittingham, Vt., and a blue star to Liberty, Me.; two to West Sudbury, Conn.; one to each of the following: Searsport, Jonesport, Unity, Prospect, Palermo, Winterport, Me.; Danbury, N. H.; Whittingham, Vt.; and Huntington and Franklin, Mass.

## HIGH WAGES TO BE PAID FARM WORKERS

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A billion and a half dollars will be paid out this year to volunteer farm hands counted on to help the United States harvest one of her greatest crops. These volunteers are in addition to regular farm hands. The wages to be paid are the highest in history. Connecticut farmers are offering \$5 a day for hands to get in hay. Stackers will receive \$7 a day in Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Montana. Both these scales are in addition to board.

An army of 50,000 volunteer workers has been organized in Kansas alone where members are to receive a maximum of \$5 a day with board. This is part of an army of workers who will start in Oklahoma about June 1 and move through the northwest, harvesting wheat.

## CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION

AUGUSTA, Me.—Walter W. Elwell of Portland was elected president of the Maine Child's Welfare Association Wednesday, at a conference to bring about coordination of all existing child welfare organizations in Maine and to seek by legislation or other means the advancement of child welfare throughout the State. Other officers elected were Timothy Callahan of Lewiston, and F. S. Lancaster of Augusta, vice-presidents, and John Wilson of Bangor, secretary.

## NATIONAL TRADE MARK URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Department of Commerce and of commercial organizations appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today to urge a bill to provide a national trade mark. They said unscrupulous foreign manufacturers were taking advantage of the demand for American goods to use misleading marks on articles of inferior quality. The only remedy was said to be a Government protected mark.



## Best For Washing Sweaters

YOU take no chances when you wash sweaters with 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips. They cleanse perfectly and without injury because pure Borax and pure soap are the only ingredients in

**20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

Sweaters washed in a lukewarm solution of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips will not shrink. They will be soft, fluffy, and thoroughly cleaned because the Borax purifies them of odors and dirt which woollens absorb so readily.

To get best results make a soap jelly by dissolving three tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips in a quart of boiling water and add to wash water. After cleansing, rinse sweater in warm water, pull out, shake thoroughly and dry in sun or air. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the soap that does the work

AT ALL DEALERS





## PASTOR RUSSELL SECT LEADER HELD

Arrest Made at Home Headquarters—Charge of Conspiracy to Cause Disloyalty in Army and Navy Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—J. F. Rutherford, president of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and successor to Pastor Russell, was arrested by United States Marshal James M. Power, Wednesday afternoon. With him were also taken Giovanni de Casca, A. H. McMillen, Robert J. Martin, Frederick A. Robinson and William T. Van Amburgh.

The first four lived in the Pastor Russell home headquarters on Columbia Heights in Brooklyn. The whole six were arrested on an indictment returned by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn, charging them with "conspiring and agreeing, together with others unknown, to willfully cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces, when the United States is at war."

The indictment covers 33 pages and quotes articles from the Watch Tower, the Bible Students Monthly and Kingdom News. Frederick W. Sparks, attorney for the defendants, said that about 100 representatives of the Pastor Russell sect had been arrested thus far throughout the country.

Two of the defendants were also held on an indictment charging that, in alleged violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, they sent money to Switzerland, which eventually reached Germany. They claim that any such money was for the furtherance of the religious end of the sect. These two were held in \$5000 bail and the others in \$2500.

## RED CROSS CALLS FOR MORE WORKERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are more than 2700 Red Cross workers in France, Italy and Belgium, and 5000 more are needed, according to Eric Allen, associate director of the bureau of personnel of the Red Cross, who spoke yesterday to 1000 delegates to the New York state conference of the American Red Cross at the Waldorf-Astoria. More than 2000 new Red Cross workers must be recruited and placed within the next two months in order to handle thousands of tons of supplies going abroad.

"It is essential that we send high-class American men abroad," said Mr. Allen. "From now on we will take no one under 25 years of age."

## AGRICULTURISTS MEET IN EDINBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Mr. Robert Munro, secretary for Scotland, was the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society held in the Goud Hall, Edinburgh. The Duke of Buccleuch, K. T., was re-elected honorary president of the society. Mr. Douglas was reappointed president and Colonel Gilmore, M. P., vice-president.

Mr. Douglas, who was in the chair, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that their societies were in a stronger and more robust condition than they had been for a considerable time. They had societies containing more than 10,000 members, and these societies contributed only £183 to the work of the society. The farmers of Ireland contributed £6000 a year to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and he did not think that Scottish cooperators would wish to be more dependent upon outside support than were Irishmen.

Colonel Gilmore, in seconding the adoption of the report, which was afterwards adopted, said he hoped the time was approaching when they would see agriculture in a prosperous condition not only in the large farming interests, but particularly in connection with such settlements as might be made for those who had been fighting and who might want to take up a position on the land.

Mr. Munro said that at a time like the present he felt that cooperative agriculture meant more tillage and therefore more food, and accordingly the activities of the society were most closely linked up with the vital war activities of the day. They were in the twelfth year of the society's operations. The milk depots established under the direction of the society had materially helped to maintain a proper supply. They provided improved methods of treatment and secured proper distribution. The Central London Committee regarded the formation of depots as of great importance and the society had been invited to cooperate with the Board of Agriculture in the establishment of these depots in suitable centers throughout Scotland. One of the most important functions of their society should be to secure that the small holders received a fair return from the produce on their holdings. It was obvious that if a small holder in a remote district sold his produce in small quantities, he could only command a low price, but if the aggregate supply of a number of holdings were sold together, it created a better demand, made for economy in transport, and commanded a higher price. Great importance must also be attached to the assistance given in purchasing artificial manures and feeding stuffs for small holders.

Mr. Munro stated that he had had a most useful conference with the landowners of Scotland on the subject of the settlement of soldiers and sailors on the land, and he had greatly benefited by the views they had expressed, and he would be happy to have the

views of that society. The board had already acquired a property in Ross-shire under the Small Colonies Act, and other properties in the south and center of Scotland were under negotiation. He was very pleased to be able to state that a very considerable piece of land on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture as a free gift. It had already been occupied to a large extent by small holders, and was therefore of proved utility for the purpose for which it was desired. The generous donor was Mr. John Brown of Redhall, Kincardineshire, and he welcomed this opportunity of making public acknowledgment of his munificence. He thought he might venture to predict for the society increased and increasing usefulness. It was true, but it was true, that agriculture had now come into its own, and the value of the co-operative system of agriculture could not be gainsaid.

## PATRIOTIC REASONS FOR MUSIC GIVEN

Delegates to Music Conference Point to Importance Among Troops as Showing Demand for Serious Attention in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The power and importance of music, as exemplified among the troops of the allied nations, were presented to the delegates and visitors to the Eastern Music Supervisors Conference, which opened in Boston, yesterday, as an added and patriotic reason for placing music in the school curriculum and more serious and consecrated attention to it by the teachers. The president of the association, Albert E. Brown, director of music at the State Normal School at Lowell, Mass., pronounced music as an effective weapon in overcoming the Germans, and the German, he said, must be overcome.

Miss Florence Baird, director of music at the State Normal School in East Radford, Va., made the statement that those sections of the United States where least patriotism had been expressed in the present crisis were sections where there had been least music. Music teaching in the rural schools was her subject, and she said that in many communities in Virginia there was practically no music at all. The people might know three or four old ballads, but no more, and had no opportunity to express themselves in song. This should be given them for patriotic reasons if no more. On the ground of civic betterment, she said, she had made an appeal to civic clubs of the State for aid in advancing the study of music in such communities.

If the teachers were properly trained, then the masses could be set to singing, and who should take the responsibility for this if not the normal schools, asked Miss Julia E. Crane, principal of the Normal Institute of Music at Potsdam, N. Y. With recourse to music behind the battle line to keep up the morale of whole armies, they could see, she said, that it had a significance beyond the merely cultural. It was a vital force. She would begin music teaching with a careful selection of normal-school candidates.

If soldiers were subjected to a rigid examination, why should not the teachers of the world's children be equally carefully selected? The proper teaching of music required not merely an understanding of music as music, but a study of the children being taught, of their homes and environment. She deprecated a tendency among supervisors which leads them to develop music among their pupils along the lines of their own individual taste, insisting that music teaching of the masses should be general and broad, no more to be confined to any one thing than the teaching of mathematics should be confined to multiplication.

Even little children could be interested in lines and notes, declared G. Stanley Osborne, director of music at the Skidmore School of Arts at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Helped to think musically, they would look upon the lines and notes as aids to their expression. The conference will be in session through Saturday.

## PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution urging them to use their influence to have German language newspapers suppressed until after the war was unanimously adopted yesterday to be sent to President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Hylan, at a meeting of the American Defense Society and the American Relief Legion.

The resolution in part reads as follows: "The American Defense Society and the American Relief Legion earnestly urge you in your official position to use all your influence to have the German language newspapers suppressed in the United States for the duration of the war. It is known that during the last 20 years the Kaiser and his agents have used the German language press as a medium to conduct a propaganda in the interest of Germany. It is undoubtedly time that some drastic action be taken, and that the German newspapers should not be permitted to be published in the language of the enemy. The spirit of America is rising. The movement has spread to all states. The state governors' meeting at Washington the other day demanded that drastic action be taken to stamp out the German language press. In two weeks 12 German newspapers in the United States have been suspended publication. We urge you to take immediate action in this matter."

## CHANGE AGREED ON TO SPEED UP SHIPS

Cost-Plus System to Be Given Up at Newark and New Contract Entered Upon Which Is to Be Retroactive in Its Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appearing with Edward N. Hurley before the Senate Commerce Committee on Wednesday, Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the first time made recommendations to the committee calculated to speed up production in the yards and to set on foot a degree of rivalry and competition which thus far has been lacking in the industry.

Mr. Schwab, after his first survey of conditions on the Atlantic Coast and after a study of the contracts under which the Emergency Fleet Corporation has been operating, is apparently not satisfied that the maximum speed has been attained on his recommendation, and with the approval of the company, the contract with the submarine company at Newark is to be rescinded and a new one drawn under which the company will assume financial responsibility under which the cost-plus system of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has been largely operating.

Under its old contract, signed last September, the Newark company was to build 160 standardized fabricated ships, receiving a fee of \$37,000 for each completed vessel and the Government footing all the bills; in other words, assuming all the financial responsibility and guaranteeing a fixed profit to the company.

Under the new contract the company is to receive \$960,000 for each ship and \$50,000 fee, but it is up to them to see that they can build the ships for that money.

In making the new contract, the Shipping Board has raised its estimate of the cost of these ships from \$750,000 to \$960,000 because of the increased cost of material and labor since the signing of the contract. The present contract is to be retroactive, and the company will profit in proportion to their ability to speed up the work and cut down expenditures.

The Hog Island plant and the Bristol plant will continue to operate on the old cost-plus plan, the aim of the shipping board being to institute a comparison between the operation of this system and the plan initiated by Mr. Schwab at Newark and which allows more initiative and more scope for the personal initiative of the builders. It is also hoped that there will be more competition and rivalry between the yards at Hog Island and Bristol and that at Newark.

The committee to which the matter was submitted were satisfied that Mr. Schwab's plan is a wise one and assured him of their thorough approval and cooperation in whatever changes he might institute from time to time.

Mr. Hurley has not so far submitted his final figures for next year's appropriation, but the sum will be a huge one. It is estimated that \$78,000,000 will be necessary to cover the cost of the 50 ships, aggregating 350,000 tons, just acquired from Japan. A large sum will be required for dry-docking purposes on the Atlantic coast, not to mention the cost of new projects in shipbuilding. There is no question, however, of the willingness of Congress to grant whatever sum may be asked for by the Shipping Board.

## ODD FELLOWS ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Various ways of helping members in the service were discussed by the delegates to the annual meeting of the I. O. O. F. M. U. in session in Chipman Hall Wednesday. It was announced that more than 1000 out of a district membership of about 10,000 are with the colors. Comforts for these members were planned and payment of dues provided for.

The following officers were elected: C. E. Russell of Brockton, provincial grand master; Henry R. Rasmussen of Fall River, provincial deputy grand master; Harold J. Wentzell of Somerville, provincial corresponding secretary; George W. Rockett of Malden, re-elected provincial treasurer; James Broadbent of Attleboro, provincial auditor; Frank Williams of Brockton, provincial trustee.

The following men were nominated for the offices in the United States Grand Lodge, the election to take place at the convention in New Haven next month: John Rigg of New York, for grand master; Joseph Armstrong of Philadelphia, for deputy grand master; J. S. B. Clark of Fall River, for secretary; George Lord of Providence, for treasurer.

## QUESTION OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson was asked by Senator Walsh of Montana to use his influence toward expediting action on water-power development legislation. Senator Walsh told the President that many senators were anxious for definite action.

The Senate several months ago passed a bill providing for power development in navigable streams and a special House committee recently was appointed to consider all water-power legislation.

## PYTHIANS APPOINT WAR RELIEF BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A war relief commission for the grand domain of Massachusetts was appointed by

the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Pythias, which closed its annual session in Ford Hall Wednesday evening. The commission is to cooperate with the supreme lodge relief commission. A recommendation to combine with other orders in providing members at Ayer with clubroom facilities was made. It was voted to establish a relief bureau in Boston to serve the welfare of traveling brothers.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Temple of Massachusetts Pythian Sisters, these officers were elected: Annie Manzer, Somerville, grand chief; Maude Bradstreet, Middleboro, grand senior; Minnie Jones, Methuen, grand junior; Edith Horrox, Lynn, grand manager; Edna Holland, Springfield, grand mistress of records and correspondence; Bertha Tomphorse, Somerville, grand mistress of finance; Stella I. Frost, Beverly, grand protector; Carrie Young, Melrose Highlands, grand outer guard.

## CITIZENS TAKE LAW INTO OWN HANDS

Number of Organizations Meeting Out Extra-Legal Punishment Upon Alleged Offenders on the Increase on Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The action of a secret organization calling itself the Knights of Liberty in punishing a man accused of disloyalty, in San Jose, Cal., recently, together with other similar acts by this organization and others operating under such names as Ku Klux Klan and Vigilantes, emphasizes the fact that this kind of extra-legal punishment of alleged offenders is increasing in a notable degree in various parts of the Pacific Coast.

While these acts are widely deprecated, there are also evidences that those participating in this sort of thing are responsible citizens rather than members of a disorderly class. So far as the real purposes of these men are known by posted notices and anonymous messages the whole idea is to stamp out disloyal acts and utterances and enemy propaganda generally in the quickest and most thorough manner possible.

While it is charged by the defenders of law and order that there is no excuse for bodies of citizens to take the law into their own hands, it is pointed out that either from lack of law to cover a particular case or from a laxity in the enforcement of whatever law there may be on the matter, there are those in almost every community who are allowed openly to express their contempt for American institutions or who are known among their associates to have such opinions.

The situation is summed up in effect in this way by one observer: Without condoning in any way unwarranted acts by self-appointed guardians of public interest, it may be said that members of these organizations doubtless think that they are acting in a way supplementary to, rather than in defiance of, the law. They doubtless feel that the ordinary punishment meted out to those guilty of various disloyal acts or remarks, such as a few months in jail or internment, is not sufficient deterrent to enemy activity even if it were more thoroughly enforced. The idea evidently is that something must be done quickly to make the United States a poor breeding ground for anti-Americanism and pro-Germanism.

The Knights of Liberty, whose activities have been growing in various parts of Northern California within the last few days, announce that they are being organized throughout the State. Similar groups are also operating in the Pacific Northwest and in other parts of the Pacific slope.

## PURCHASE OF CHAIRS FOR CITY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Purchase by the Park and Recreation Department of the city of Boston of 2000 chairs of the Swift-McNitt Company, at \$1.08 per chair, while new chairs could have been bought of the American Seating Company at \$1.37 per chair is discussed in a report which the Boston Finance Commission made to Mayor Peters on Wednesday evening. The chairs were for the Parkman band stand in Boston Common and the \$2160 they cost came from the Parkman fund. The report says that a large proportion of the chairs bought did not come up to specification. John H. Dillon was chairman of the department at the time.

The report says that 350 of these chairs were lent, under orders of Mayor Curley, to the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, last fall and that they have not yet been returned to the city. Deputy Commissioner James B. Shea of the department told the commission that the chairs came from the old South End baseball grounds and that they were unfit for use when bought by the city.

## BOSTON & MAINE TRUSTEES

BOSTON, Mass.—Seven names have been proposed to Attorney-General Gregory at Washington, by the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders' Protective Association, as chairman of the board of trustees of said company. They are Winslow Warren, former Collector of the Port of Boston; Sherman L. Whipple, Boston; Walter H. Langshaw, president Dartmouth Mills, New Bedford; James H. Higgins of Providence, former Governor of Rhode Island; William L. Douglas, Brockton, former Governor of Massachusetts; John N. Woodfin, president of the Marble Savings Bank, Rutland, Vt.; and Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston.

## LOYALTY IS MADE FIRST STATE ISSUE

Democratic Candidate for Gubernatorial Nomination in North Dakota Charges That Socialists Control the State Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—S. J. Doyle, United States Marshal of North Dakota, deals with the Non-Partisan League situation and the record of its leaders on the question of loyalty in a most interesting manner in a letter he has written to W. E. Byerly, Velva, N. D., accepting the endorsement of the Democratic State Central Committee as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Doyle enters the primary election asking the nomination for Governor. In his letter to Mr. Byerly, Mr. Doyle says in part:

"The Republican Party organization in this State is in the control of a small coterie of Socialists. These same men also control at this time the state administration, or, to say the least, the administration officials are very largely under their influence. The questions involved in the coming campaign are the most momentous and far-reaching in their consequences of any which have ever confronted the voters of this State.

"The great issue before the people of this State in the coming election is whether or not the administration of the affairs of North Dakota is to be continued in the hands of a few men whose public utterances and actions during the past year have been of such a character as to give rise to grave doubts in the public mind as to their loyalty to our country in its struggle against the theory that government by brute force shall prevail throughout the world.

"When the patriotism and loyalty of these same men are questioned they attempt to evade the issue by claiming the accusation is directed against the farmers. No one, in so far as I am aware, has ever questioned the loyalty of the rank and file of the North Dakota farmers.

"I cannot believe that a majority of the people of this State will continue to follow the leadership of a man who has declared from the public platform that he believes this to be a war of the rich, and that our splendid young men are being sacrificed by our President and Congress in the interests of profiteers. I cannot believe that the people of North Dakota desire as their representatives men who declare that the issues before the country are bread-and-butter issues, and that it is not a proper time to talk Americanism.

"I am unqualifiedly opposed to these doctrines. I believe that my country is engaged in the most righteous cause for which any country has ever taken up arms in the world's history. I believe that our Government has been 100 per cent right from first to last in our controversy with Germany, and that it is the privilege and duty of every citizen to give his unqualified and energetic support to the Government, to the end that the sovereignty of this nation may be preserved and the war speedily terminated in a victorious triumph for democracy."

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A woman representative on the Federal Food Administration was demanded by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in a resolution adopted at the biennial convention. Another resolution asked that a woman assistant secretary of the Department of Labor be named. Another urged that all able-bodied men over 16 be selected and required to perform work to which they are best suited.

Selection of a meeting place for the next convention will not be decided at the meeting and probably not until war conditions have grown less critical. Minneapolis and Asheville, N. C., are the chief contenders. Election of officers proceeded yesterday, and the results are expected today.

The following message was cabled

## AMUSEMENTS

### THE AWFUL CAUSE

Of the World's Greatest Great Upheaval Revealed in the Thrilling Motion Picture of

AMBASSADOR GERARD'S WORLD-FAMED STORY

### "My Four Years in Germany"

TODAY at 2:15—TONIGHT at 8:15

AT TREMONT TEMPLE

Matinee Daily 25c and 50c. EVILS, and SAT. MAT. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

We beg you, for the sake of your own personal comfort, Secure Seats in Advance.

### MAJESTIC THEATRE

BOSTON

Also playing Olympic Theatre, Chicago; Garrick, Philadelphia, and 46th St. Theatre, New York.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S Supreme Triumph

### "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"

Matinee EVERY DAY, 25c to \$1. Every evening, 35c to \$1.50.

### SIDNEY DREW

4th Week Richard Walton Tully

Presents the Drama in John Hunter Booth's Merry

HAPPY DOMESTIC COMEDY

KEEP HER SMILING

(A SPOKEN PLAY)

At WILBUR

Even. at 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

## CRITTENTON LEAGUE FUNDS ARE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Special effort is being made by the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion to complete an endowment fund of \$100,000 which was started two years ago. The league feels justified in its attempt at this time because \$75,000 already has been paid in and the last \$25,000 has been pledged on condition that the remaining \$17,500 be in by Oct. 15, 1918.

In making this urgent call for support, the league points to the work it is daily accomplishing for the public good in the Florence Crittenton Home, 701 Massachusetts Avenue, and to the prominent men and women actively engaged in its behalf.

## WOMEN BOAT BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S.—Women boat builders are being employed by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, at his estate at Baddeck, on the Bras d'Or Lakes, where he is constructing a number of small lifeboats. The women work under the direction of Miss Anton Smith and do such tasks as making seats for the boats, planing, sandpapering, and so forth. Some of them have become so skillful that riveting is also put into their hands. So far the difficulty has been to obtain women in sufficient numbers for the work.

## Because They're Good Hotels

The Statler Hotels are well patronized, and well spoken of, and well-known everywhere because they are good hotels.

That explains, too, why there are four Statlers. The first one built (at Buffalo, 1907), gave travelers some new ideas about what constitutes hotel goodness. Those ideas, as expressed in Statler equipment, and policies, and operating practice, were so successful that other Statler Hotels were opened at Cleveland (1912), and Detroit (1914), and St. Louis (1917). Each of them was successful from the first—because the Statlers are good hotels.



## So Here's New York

Now the Pennsylvania Railroad is building a hotel in New York to be opened in the fall. It will be the largest hotel in the world, as befits a hotel erected by one of America's greatest railway systems in America's first city.

And, because the Statler Hotels are good hotels, this new Hotel Pennsylvania, in New York will be Statler-operated. It is being equipped with the typical Statler comfort features and conveniences which travelers like so well; it will be operated under the Statler policies of a full and liberal money's worth, and guaranteed satisfaction, to every patron; it will provide in New York the kind of good hotel which is so successful in these other American cities—taking advantage of all the opportunities for betterment which are possible only in this biggest American city, and in a location opposite one of America's most important railway terminals.

## Use These Good Hotels

Every—every—Statler bedroom has private bath, circulating ice-water and numerous other unusual conveniences. And here is an instance of Statler service to guests: When you wake you find a morning paper under your door—but you don't find a charge for it in your bill.

The Statlers are unique among hotels of the first class in their reasonable and well-balanced rates—about New York \$1.50 a room (in four cities) are priced at \$5 a day and less. Rooms (with bath) from \$2.

## HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND  
450 Rooms 450 Beds 1000 Rooms 1000 Beds  
DETROIT ST. LOUIS  
1000 Rooms 1000 Beds 450 Rooms 450 Beds



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DENVER ATHLETIC  
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Big Colorado University Is Making Good Showing in "War-Time" Sports Under Athletic Instructor J. W. Fike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—Athletic prospects at Denver University are bright this spring, leading J. W. Fike, the athletic instructor, to look forward with confidence to the events to be decided before the close of the college year.

The baseball season began auspiciously with the winning of the nine's first game, which was played on a foreign diamond against the representatives of the Colorado State School of Mines at Golden. This 10-inning game was taken with a score of 6 to 5. The battery of Denver University is strong. Featuring in it as pitcher is a coming all-around athlete of the West, G. P. Anderson '19. Anderson doesn't let any team chance slip. He was one of the first men to land on the Denver University football eleven last fall, after enlistments had reduced the available material from 40 to 22 men. He played a strong halfback with J. P. Gibson '18, his team-mate sharing the football honors for the Eastern Slope region. The football team, by the way, took the championship of the Rocky Mountain Conference, winning nine straight games and losing none. Then Anderson made the "five," and played forward through a successful basketball season.

As a pitcher, Anderson has his own unique methods of warming up. He hurls the javelin and tosses the hand grenade, which are two military innovations that will be recognized at this year's track meets. He is good at both. His catcher is Harry Liggett '20. The question of whether the introduction of military training has been advantageous or disadvantageous to normal performance in general athletics is answered by instructor Fike in the affirmative.

"We're making a big effort to make the track work a course in practical training for the army," said he, "and I find that the regular company drill of the college as a whole helps athletics in two ways. First, it weeds out those non-athletes who formerly came out for the teams merely for the exercise; and, second, it seems to increase the earnestness of the regulars as well as harden their muscle and strengthen their wind, keeping them in trim during the off seasons for their particular specialties."

On the Denver University track teams W. L. Radley '21 is expected to take the honors in the dashes, as he has made 100 yards in 10.1-58. Clark Stone '19 will compete in the quarter and half mile runs. A. T. Peterson '18, a football man, is a splendid shot-putter, javelin and discus thrower, and Eugene Corfman '19 is expected to push Redley.

Denver University's last five games of football with the State University at Boulder show four wins to her credit and she has won three of her last five basketball rounds with the same sister city. The comparative standing in baseball is tied, two and two. On the whole Denver University, although it cannot compete in numbers with Colorado College, is well fixed in confidence as to the final outcome of this year's athletic trials.

MISSOURI WINS  
FROM KANSAS

J. I. Urie Pitches Splendid Game for the Winners, Striking Out 14 of the Opposing Batsmen

M. V. CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	5	2	.714
Iowa State	3	2	.375
Kansas	1	2	.333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri defeated the University of Kansas, Wednesday, in the first of a three-game series, here, by a score of 5 to 2. J. I. Urie, pitching for Missouri had perfect control, striking out 14 men. He also made two of Missouri's eight runs.

Floyd Dennis, shortstop for Missouri, led in hitting. At bat five times, he made four hits. Foster of Kansas, secured two hits out of four times at bat. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Missouri.....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—5 12 3

Kansas.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2

Batteries—Urie and Morris; Slawson and Dunn. Umpire—Sermon.

## HOLD BUNT AND TRACK MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—The first field and track meet for the Boston district high schools, comprising teams from South Boston, East Boston, Brighton, Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Hyde Park, will be held at Wood Island Park, East Boston, on Wednesday and Friday of next week, May 15 and 17 respectively. Plans for the contests will be outlined and the closing of the entries will take place at the Boston School Committee rooms on Mason Street, Saturday morning.

## WEST POINT TRIUMPHS, 5 TO 1

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The cadet team defeated the Holy Cross nine here Wednesday, 5 to 1. Jones pitched a fine game for West Point and the Worcester collegians were unable to solve his delivery except in one inning, when they got their single tally.

TENNIS TOURNEY  
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Expect Entries in Annual Harvard Interscholastic Event to Approach Normal Proportions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Alexander Kirk, tennis manager at Harvard University announces that he has received entries only from Newton High and Milton Academy for the annual Harvard interscholastic tennis tournament scheduled to be held on the courts at Jarvis Field, Friday and Saturday. The call of the war and the recruiting for the farms has not as yet touched schoolboy sports heavily and there are indications that the entry list for these annual events will approach normal proportions.

Manager Kirk states that he has received assurances that Worcester Academy, Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter academies and St. Marks would have several individuals in the competitions. Brookline High, Huntington School and possibly Browne and Nichols are other schools expected to compete.

Newton High with 7 entries, probably will have the largest team in the tourney. Andover and Huntington are sending 5 entries apiece, while Phillips Exeter will be represented by 6, and Brookline and Milton by 4 each. The leading player on the Newton team is G. C. Scott, the captain, who was a semi-finalist in the Massachusetts junior tourney last fall. Other Newton contestants are Wayland Vaughn, Edgar Crosby, Walter Holmes, Joel Leet, Sidney Andrews and Harold Tucker. Scott and Vaughn play first and second singles and team up in the doubles, while Crosby is the third singles player in the dual matches.

The first-round matches in the Harvard tournament will begin at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, and the second day's play is scheduled to begin at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

TO HOLD PATRIOTIC  
GOLF TOURNAMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—June 24 will be a big golfing day in Greater Boston as on that day at the Brae-Burn Country Club links the Professional Golfers Association's New England chapter will hold a patriotic 36-hole, best-ball, amateur-professional tournament. Through the efforts of C. J. MacGrath, its secretary, the P. G. A. has been offered the West Newton course for June 24, the first of a series of similar events.

The entrance fees, \$5 for amateurs and \$3 for professionals, will be divided equally between the Soldiers Aid and the Navy Relief Society funds. At least 35 teams will enter and several hundred dollars will be realized, for, in all probability, a charge will be made for spectators. A meeting will be held shortly at which final details will be settled.

## MAINE MASONIC MEETING

PORTLAND, Me.—Grand High Priest Clifford J. Pattee of Belfast and the other newly elected officers of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons were installed Wednesday by Past Grand High Priest Thomas H. Budge of Augusta. The Grand Council Royal and Select Masters elected officers as follows: Grand Master, Thomas H. Budge; Augustus; Deputy Grand Master, Edward K. Gould; Rockland; Grand Conductor, William A. Howe; Portland; Grand Treasurer, Albro B. Chase; Portland; Grand Recorder, Charles B. Davis; Portland; Grand Chaplain, Ashley A. Smith, Bangor. The Grand Order of High Priesthood chose these officers: President, Albert M. Penley, Auburn; senior vice-president, James Parson, Lubec; junior vice-president, James H. Witherell, Oakland; treasurer, Converse Leach, Portland; recorder, Charles B. Davis, Portland. The present membership of the council is 5198, a gain of 102 for the year.

## WHEATON COLLEGE

NORTON, Mass.—Wheaton College Athletic Association has nominated the following officers for next year: President, Misses Julia Steers of Cleveland, O., and Bernice C. Heller of New Haven, Conn.; vice-president, Miss Caroline H. Bliss of Fall River and Miss Dorothy Clifford of Salem; secretary, Miss Bethiah F. Waterman of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Annie M. Williams of New Bedford; treasurer, Miss Bethiah F. Waterman, Miss Annie M. Williams and Miss Dorothy C. Upton of Fitchburg. President Cole will speak at the meeting of the New England Wheaton Club to be held Saturday at the Hotel Vendome in Boston. Miss Elizabeth M. Williams, the assistant to the treasurer, has accepted a position with the Council of Defense in Washington.

## PRIZES FOR BEST POULTRY

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for increasing the poultry industry in New England were discussed at a meeting of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange Tuesday, when it was decided to offer prizes for the best poultry raised in New England and to the Boston man who does the most to aid the poultry business of this city.

## SANDWICHES BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian food regulations forbid the selling of sandwiches between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. to any one except bona fide travelers. The attorney for the local food board has ruled that a visitor to a summer resort is not a bona fide traveler.

YALE OARSMEN OFF  
FOR PHILADELPHIA

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity and freshman crews will leave here today for Philadelphia, where they are to meet the University of Pennsylvania varsity and freshman eights Saturday on the Schuylkill River. They will hold practice spins over the course tomorrow afternoon.

The oars and other paraphernalia which will be used by the Yale eights in the race were shipped from here Wednesday in charge of Frank Holmes, Yale's boatrigger. The shells which the Yale crews will use have been loaned to the Ells by the Undine Boat Club of Philadelphia.

MICHIGAN NINE  
SHOWING POWER

Wolverines Bat Hard and Defeat Indiana in Western Conference Series by Score of 10 to 1

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wisconsin	1	0	1.000
Michigan	3	1	.750
Illinois	2	1	.667
Iowa	2	1	.667
Purdue	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Ohio State	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan made up for her defeat at the hands of the University of Chicago Saturday by trouncing the Indiana University baseball team 10 to 1 here Wednesday.

The Wolverines amassed seven runs in the first inning, on four hits, three bases on balls and two errors. U. B. Jeffries, the Indiana pitcher, was then relieved by F. F. Faust Jr., who held Michigan to six hits and three runs for the remainder of the game.

The Indiana players were not in the best of form after their long train ride, and played listless ball. The Wolverines, on the other hand, were determined to make up for their setback of Saturday in the race for the western conference championship, and displayed an abundance of offensive power, and a very creditable defense.

The game, in contrast to previous contests, was not a pitching duel, but one in which the ball was hit freely and hard to all corners of the diamond. E. E. Ruzicka, who pitched nearly the entire game for Michigan, allowed but two hits, and struck out nine men, but the Wolverines secured 10 safeties, while both sides stopped a large number of potential hits by clever fielding. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Michigan.....7 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—10 10 3

Indiana.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 5

Batteries—Ruzicka, Saunders and Morrison; Jeffries, Faust and Julius.

## PICKUPS

Sothoron of the St. Louis Browns pitched another fine game yesterday, holding Detroit to three scattered hits.

The Ft. Slocum team easily defeated the College of the City of New York varsity Wednesday afternoon, 11 to 0.

It is reported that a deal is on for the exchange of Outfielder High of the New York Americans for Pitcher May of the St. Louis Browns.

Tufts College is making a splendid baseball record among the Eastern colleges this spring, now having eight straight victories to its credit.

Binghamton and Toronto had a fine opening in the International League yesterday, it taking 17 innings to give the former a victory over the latter.

Yesterday was a great day for the batsmen of the American League, 78 hits being made in all, and 52 of them being credited to the four winning teams, of which Washington made 17.

E. E. Ruzicka, pitcher for the University of Michigan, is one of the best college boxmen of the season. Yesterday he held Indiana to two scattered hits during the time he was in the game.

The Cornell varsity took three straight games from the Columbia varsity, the last one yesterday being a very exciting one, the Ithacans scoring two runs in the ninth inning for the victory.

Seventeen victories out of 18 games is certainly championship baseball, and it will be interesting to see what the Giants do when they start in going around the western circuit at Pittsburgh tomorrow afternoon.

Wickland was easily the star of the Boston-Brooklyn game yesterday, the Braves' recruit outfielder showing up particularly well at the bat. A little more experience in the majors and he should become a brilliant player.

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team is to lose a number of its star players today. It had only one good chance to show just what the team could do with its full strength in the lineup and it more than made good.

There were three home runs in the major leagues yesterday, two of them being in the National and the other in the American. Perkins, catcher for the Athletics, made the one in the American, while Wickland of the Braves and Mann of the Chicago Cubs, both outfielders, made the two in the National.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Won	1917
New York	17	1	344	1	.615
Chicago	12	5	206	6	.600
Pittsburgh	9	8	182	5	.571
Philadelphia	8	10	164	4	.529
Cincinnati	9	12	182	5	.529
St. Louis	7	12	148	4	.455
Brooklyn	6	12	123	3	.417
Boston	5	13	278	3	.385

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.  
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.  
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 1.  
Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 6.

## GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston.  
Philadelphia at New York.  
Chicago at Pittsburgh.  
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN  
SECOND STRAIGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Braves won their second straight game from the Brooklyn Nationals at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon, by a score of 4 to 3. Neff and Coombs were the opposing pitchers, and they were about equally good, a little better support on the part of the Boston team accounting for the victory.

Wickland was the star of the game, his batting being a big factor in the victory. He made three hits in four times up, and scored a run. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—4 9 3

Brooklyn.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 8 0

Batteries—Neff and Wilson; Coombs and M. Wheat. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1 h. 45 m.

## GIANTS WIN EIGHTH STRAIGHT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 3  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2 9 3

Batteries—Perritt and Rariden; Prendergast, Tincup and E. Burns. Losing pitcher—Prendergast.

## CHICAGO WINS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....2 0 3 0 1 0 2 0—8 11 1  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 5 3

Batteries—Tyler and Killifer; O'Farrell; Cooper, Steele and Archer. Losing pitcher—Cooper.

## CINCINNATI WINS IN NINTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—8 11 1  
St. Louis.....0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0—8 8 1

Batteries—Schneider, Conley, Regan, Elmer and H. Smith; May, Meadows and Snyder. Winning pitcher—Regan. Losing pitcher—Meadows.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Batteries—Schneider, Conley, Regan and H. Smith; May, Meadows and Snyder. Winning pitcher—Regan. Losing pitcher—Meadows.

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Washington 14, Boston 4.  
Chicago 9, Cleveland 5.  
St. Louis 5, New York 2.  
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 1.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.  
New York at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON WINS  
FROM RED SOX, 14 TO 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington overwhelmed the Boston American League Baseball Club Wednesday 14 to 4, by knocking both Bush and Mays out of the box and gathering 13 runs in the fifth and sixth innings. It was Boston's fifth straight defeat. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—14 17 1

Boston.....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 9 2

Batteries—Shaw, Harper and Almsmith; Casey, Bush, Mays, Wyckoff and Agnew. Mayer. Winning pitcher—Shaw. Losing pitcher—Bush.

## WHITE SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 2 0 3 0 0 2—9 13 1  
Cleveland.....0 2 1 0 1 0 1 0—7 3 2

Batteries—Cicotte, Danforth, Shellenbach, C. Williams and Schalk; Groom, Coube, Enzmann, Coveleskie and O'Neill. Winning pitcher—Shellenbach. Losing pitcher—Coube.

## ATHLETICS WIN FROM NEW YORK

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—5 10 2  
New York.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 3

Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Caldwell and Hannah.

## ST. LOUIS DEFEATS DETROIT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis.....1 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—8 12 1  
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Sothoron and Nunamaker; James, Pinneran, Cunningham and Yelle. Spencer. Losing pitcher—James.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	1	0	1.000
Jersey City	1	0	1.000
Binghamton	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Rochester	0	1	.000
Syracuse	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000

## RESULTS WEDNESDAY

AT JERSEY CITY  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Jersey City.....1 0 0 2 1 2 0 x—9 13 3  
Rochester.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 7 2

## AT NEWARK

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Newark.....2 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 x—9 11 2  
Syracuse.....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 2

## AT BINGHAMTON

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Binghamton.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 0 2  
Toronto.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 3

## AT BALTIMORE

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Baltimore.....0 1 2 0 2 0 0 2 x—7 9 0  
Buffalo.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 12 1

## GAMES TODAY

Syracuse at Newark.  
Rochester at Jersey City.  
Toronto at Binghamton.  
Buffalo at Baltimore.

## CAMP DEVENS WINS 5 TO 1

CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—The Harvard University nine met its third setback of the season Wednesday at the Ayer cantonment when Camp Devens won a 5 to 1 contest. The game was called after the university had batted in the sixth inning to allow the soldier spectators and players to reach their quarters in time for mess.

TUFTS COLLEGE WINS  
FROM WILLIAMS, 8 TO 3

MEDFORD, Mass.—Tufts College baseball team easily defeated the Williams College nine, 8 to 3, at Tufts Oval Wednesday. Spear pitched well for the Brown and Blue and was especially steady at critical stages. Boynton continued his spectacular batting by knocking a long home run to deep center field. It was one of the longest hits ever made on the grounds. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Tufts.....2 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 x—8 11 3

Williams.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—3 5 3

Batteries—Spear and E. Calahan; Patten, Boroughs and Finn. Losing pitcher—Patten.

M. I. T. TRACK MEN  
WIN DUAL MEET

Defeat Harvard University Team at Stadium, 67 to 50—Freshmen Crew Managers Named

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Despite the severe defeat sustained by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team at the hands of the Cornell University runners Saturday, they came back strong Wednesday afternoon, and defeated the Harvard University team at the Stadium by the decisive score of 67 points to 50. In all of the dashes and distance runs the institute team was clearly superior to its opponents, and it was only in weights and jumping events that the Crimson men showed to good advantage.

The most evident conclusion to be drawn from the meet is that the freshman entries were in general far better than the varsity runners, as may be judged by the results in points. Of the 50 points won by the varsity men, 25 or exactly half, went to G. C. Krogness, captain of the 1921 track squad. E. O. Gordin '21 and G. G. Monks '21 combined. The outstanding point-makers of the upper-class squad were D. J. Duggan '20, P. E. Stevenson '20, H. D. Corning '20 and Captain H. D. Costigan '20 in the runs; and J. F. Linder '19, C. F. Batchelder '20, A. Stevens '19 and J. J. Albright '19. The summary is as follows:

One Hundred-Yard Dash—Won by T. W. Bossert, Tech; second, J. B. Ormon, Tech; third, E. L. Gordin, Harvard. Time—10.5 s.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Dash—Won by T. W. Bossert, Tech; second, J. B. Ormon, Tech; third, E. L. Gordin, Harvard. Time—21.5 s.

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Run—Won by G. Bauden, Tech; second, P. S. Stevenson, Harvard; third, O. L. Barden, Tech. Time—53.5 s.

Eight Hundred and Eighty-Yard Run—Won by G. C. McCartney, Tech; second, G. Bauden, Tech; third, H. D. Costigan, Harvard. Time—1 m. 24.5 s.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. F. Halfacre, Tech; second, J. Duggan, Harvard; third, C. L. Stote, Tech. Time—4 m. 29.4 s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by W. K. McMahon, Tech;



PRESS CONGRESS OF  
THE WORLD IN 1919Scheme for Organizing the  
Newspaper Men of Australia  
Where It Is Planned That the  
Congress Shall Be HeldSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A scheme for the organization of the newspaper men of Australia in connection with the Press Congress of the World in 1919 has been drawn up by Captain J. W. Nisbigh, the official secretary, approved by Mr. W. A. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, the State which will be the host of the Congress, and submitted for consideration to the press organizations of the Commonwealth. Captain Nisbigh has been following up his scheme by a tour through the Commonwealth.

While the proposal submitted recognizes that the Congress cannot be held at the appointed time if the war is then in progress, it points to the wisdom of thoroughly organizing on the assumption that there will be no further postponement. An Australian division of the Congress is the object sought in the new scheme which reads:

"By a bulletin issued on November 20, 1917, the president of the Press Congress of the World promulgated arrangements made in March, 1917, by which the meeting in Sydney of the Congress was postponed for one year, and announced April 21, 1919, as the date of assembly. Since March, 1917, when the war outlook prompted a postponement, interest in the Congress has been maintained by the periodical circulation by the president of bulletins of general information, and by a steady flow of correspondence from this office to journalists in Great Britain, Europe, South Africa, India, China, Japan and the East. The latest advice from the president is that he finds 'increasing interest in the Congress, and a growing assurance of its significant success.'

"The war future is, of course, still very uncertain, but the utterances of British and allied statesmen indicate reasonable hopes that hostilities may cease some time in this year, but in any case, should the question arise, it is undesirable that any proposal by New South Wales for a further postponement should be put forward until the end of the year.

"The share of the organization and propaganda undertaken by the Government of New South Wales embraces particularly Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, South Africa, India, China, Japan and the East generally. There is a vast amount of work to be done which cannot be accomplished efficiently in a few weeks or a few months. The arrangements, so far as the responsibility of New South Wales is concerned, and which were interrupted by the postponement, should therefore be now revived and carried to completion.

"It is fully recognized that the Congress cannot meet until after the war, but in the event of a further postponement being required the organization would still hold good; and it is thought necessary also for arrangements to be made in advance for the reception and recognition of the visitors. In that respect the advice and assistance of members of the press is invited.

"Action in the direction proposed is more imperative from the fact that whatever arrangements may be made in Australia must be communicated (through the executive officers of the Congress) to journalists and other members of the press in between 30 and 40 countries, and with as little delay as possible.

"As an initial step it is proposed to enroll all who are eligible for membership of the Press Congress of the World, and to form an 'Australian Division' of the Congress. In each State there should be a separate 'section' sub-divided into such units as territorial considerations will indicate. At a later stage each territorial unit should delegate a representative or representatives to attend a state conference which should appoint:

"(a) A committee to conduct all congress matters so far as the State is concerned, that is state representation at and participation in the Congress, and to advise as to the reception and entertainment of foreign members of the Congress who may visit the State;

"(b) A delegation to attend a federal press convention to meet in Sydney toward the end of the year.

"The federal convention indicated in sub-paragraph (b) should discuss matters affecting the participation of Australia (as a whole) in the Congress, and be entrusted with the responsibility of:

"(c) Determining the personnel of a 'Commonwealth executive delegation' to Congress;

"(d) The choice of papers to be read, or of addresses to be delivered at meetings of the Congress;

"(e) The selection of speakers on behalf of the press of the Commonwealth at public functions.

"Under the constitution of the Press Congress of the World members of the Australian Division may include men and women engaged in all branches of press work as applied to journalism in its broadest sense—writers (editorial, special writers, contributors, authors, etc.), reporters, artists, commercial (including advertising) and mechanical staffs—and in the business of the Congress each branch will, if possible, hold its own sessions and meetings as part of the Congress. Newspapers or other journals and organizations of journalists and pressmen may be enrolled as such, and each may nominate its own representatives to the Congress.

"The adoption of a scheme of organization on these lines will, it is thought,

insure the adequate representation of Australia in personnel and numbers consistent with the status and dignity of the press of the Commonwealth. The complete Australian delegation would thus consist of:

"(1) The appointed representatives of the Commonwealth.

"(2) The states' delegations, each supported by

"(3) Representatives of territorial units from within the states.

"(4) Representatives of associations, institutions and of other organizations.

"(5) Individual members of Congress—that is, enrolled members of the Australian division of the Press Congress of the World who may desire and be able to take part in the Congress, but who have not been elected in a representative capacity.

"A further advantage from the proposed organization will be derived when foreign delegates are arriving in Australia on the way to Sydney, or when they are visiting or passing through state capitals or country centers. Wherever they may go there will be members of the Australian section to arrange, in advance, for their reception, personally to meet and welcome them and generally to guarantee that there shall be available for the visitors such local advice and assistance as may be necessary. By this means machinery will be established which will be capable of action whenever required in such manner as to insure that visitors from overseas shall have every possible facility for seeing and appreciating the country and its resources, under the guidance of the people best qualified to assist them.

"The proposal submitted recognizes that the Congress cannot be held at the appointed time if the war is then in progress, it points to the wisdom of thoroughly organizing on the assumption that there will be no further postponement. An Australian division of the Congress is the object sought in the new scheme which reads:

"By a bulletin issued on November 20, 1917, the president of the Press Congress of the World promulgated arrangements made in March, 1917, by which the meeting in Sydney of the Congress was postponed for one year, and announced April 21, 1919, as the date of assembly. Since March, 1917, when the war outlook prompted a postponement, interest in the Congress has been maintained by the periodical circulation by the president of bulletins of general information, and by a steady flow of correspondence from this office to journalists in Great Britain, Europe, South Africa, India, China, Japan and the East. The latest advice from the president is that he finds 'increasing interest in the Congress, and a growing assurance of its significant success.'

"The war future is, of course, still very uncertain, but the utterances of British and allied statesmen indicate reasonable hopes that hostilities may cease some time in this year, but in any case, should the question arise, it is undesirable that any proposal by New South Wales for a further postponement should be put forward until the end of the year.

"The share of the organization and propaganda undertaken by the Government of New South Wales embraces particularly Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, South Africa, India, China, Japan and the East generally. There is a vast amount of work to be done which cannot be accomplished efficiently in a few weeks or a few months. The arrangements, so far as the responsibility of New South Wales is concerned, and which were interrupted by the postponement, should therefore be now revived and carried to completion.

"It is fully recognized that the Congress cannot meet until after the war, but in the event of a further postponement being required the organization would still hold good; and it is thought necessary also for arrangements to be made in advance for the reception and recognition of the visitors. In that respect the advice and assistance of members of the press is invited.

"Action in the direction proposed is more imperative from the fact that whatever arrangements may be made in Australia must be communicated (through the executive officers of the Congress) to journalists and other members of the press in between 30 and 40 countries, and with as little delay as possible.

"As an initial step it is proposed to enroll all who are eligible for membership of the Press Congress of the World, and to form an 'Australian Division' of the Congress. In each State there should be a separate 'section' sub-divided into such units as territorial considerations will indicate. At a later stage each territorial unit should delegate a representative or representatives to attend a state conference which should appoint:

"(a) A committee to conduct all congress matters so far as the State is concerned, that is state representation at and participation in the Congress, and to advise as to the reception and entertainment of foreign members of the Congress who may visit the State;

"(b) A delegation to attend a federal press convention to meet in Sydney toward the end of the year.

"The federal convention indicated in sub-paragraph (b) should discuss matters affecting the participation of Australia (as a whole) in the Congress, and be entrusted with the responsibility of:

"(c) Determining the personnel of a 'Commonwealth executive delegation' to Congress;

"(d) The choice of papers to be read, or of addresses to be delivered at meetings of the Congress;

"(e) The selection of speakers on behalf of the press of the Commonwealth at public functions.

"Under the constitution of the Press Congress of the World members of the Australian Division may include men and women engaged in all branches of press work as applied to journalism in its broadest sense—writers (editorial, special writers, contributors, authors, etc.), reporters, artists, commercial (including advertising) and mechanical staffs—and in the business of the Congress each branch will, if possible, hold its own sessions and meetings as part of the Congress. Newspapers or other journals and organizations of journalists and pressmen may be enrolled as such, and each may nominate its own representatives to the Congress.

"The adoption of a scheme of organization on these lines will, it is thought,

insure the adequate representation of Australia in personnel and numbers consistent with the status and dignity of the press of the Commonwealth. The complete Australian delegation would thus consist of:

"(1) The appointed representatives of the Commonwealth.

LOYALTY NAMED AS  
FIRST REQUISITEElihu Root Declares It Should  
Be Predominant Qualification  
for Election to Congress in  
Security League AddressSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That loyalty is the predominant qualification for election to Congress this fall, and that in districts where there is a division of patriotic sentiment the Democrats and Republicans should join in electing the loyal man, was declared by Elihu Root as chairman of the National Security League meeting on Wednesday night. The great thing, he said, was to make Germany feel that the 100,000,000 Americans are going, as one man, to defeat it; to make every American feel that all the rest of the 100,000,000 are with him in his mightiest efforts to beat the Germans.

Mr. Root began with a tribute to Joseph H. Choate, his predecessor in the office of honorary president of the league, and then turned to politics and the war. There are but two ways out of the war, said Mr. Root. "One," he said, "is humiliation, retreat and slavery for it will be slavery. If we retreat, if we surrender, we will learn what it means to become a people subject to the arrogant and brutal power. The other way out is by employing the power of the manhood of this 100,000,000 people; by the unstinted use of the wealth that we have been piling up in our security for this century and almost a half, by the exercise of that individual strength and morale which has been brought to maturity by generations of life and freedom.

"We are going to elect a Congress this coming fall. There is one great, single, predominant qualification for an election to that Congress, and that is a loyal heart. I don't care whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican or a Progressive or what not, he must have a loyal heart or it is treason to send him to Congress."

Senator Irving L. Lenroot of Wisconsin warned against a negotiated peace and against boasting, and said public opinion was the only remedy for waste and incompetency.

The Senator defended the loyalty of Wisconsin, as proved by enlistments and contributions to the Liberty Loan, and predicted that next November the Socialist vote of last fall would be cut in half.

Resolutions introduced by James W. Gerard and carried by the meeting recognized the national awakening of the German danger, favored unilateral military service after the war, and declared it to be the duty of all voters to see that only win-the-war candidates were elected to Congress this fall.

Elihu Root was reelected honorary president of the league; Alton P. Parker, honorary vice-president; Stanwood Menken, president; George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Willett M. Spooner of Milwaukee, and Luke E. Wright of Memphis, vice-presidents, and Edward H. Clark, treasurer. New officers elected were James W. Gerard and Myron T. Herrick, vice-presidents, and Franklin Remington, secretary.

JUGO-SLAV ISSUE  
DISCUSSED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The fact that there should be two committees in existence, both concerned with bringing about an understanding between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, seems to be the cause of a certain amount of perplexity. It was on the initiative of the first committee composed largely of members of Parliament and including such men as Senators Ruffini and Schialoja and Signor Barzilai that Signor Torre went to London to confer with Dr. Trumbitch. An article on the subject in the *Unita* states that this first committee was the natural outcome of the changed national situation following the defection of the Russians, Austria's chief enemy, and the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, who had believed, according to the tradition of the old English and French political bureaucracy, that it would be possible to detach Austria from Germany and to save the integrity of Austria. This fresh situation showed Italy and the oppressed peoples of the Hapsburg monarchy the need for combination against the common enemy. In this way the general committee came into being and accepted, as one of the factors in the situation, the necessity for composing the old differences between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs and together with this the need for making certain concessions. Some of the members of this committee, are, however, the *Unita* considers, far from thorough-going on the subject of territorial concessions. The formation of the second committee, to which, among other well-known writers and politicians, the two editors of the *Unita*, De Marco de Viti and Gaetani Salvenini, belong, was promoted by those who from the beginning of the war have maintained the

necessity for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary by means of an alliance with Italy, and have considered an Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement as a necessary preliminary to the solution of the larger problem. There is no reason, the article states, why the two committees should not coordinate their action.

Professor Gaetani Salvenini's writings on the Adriatic question are well known and the six points, put forward as a possible basis for an Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement, will not be entirely new to those who have read them. The committee, it is stated, can in no sense give themselves the airs of plenipotentiaries, but these are named as points on which a clear agreement should be arrived at between the Italian and Jugo-Slav committees, in order to obtain a common ground on which more definite action might follow.

1. The Italian committees recognize the necessity for an agreement between Italy and all the Latin and Slav nationalities in Austria-Hungary for a fundamental contest with the Hapsburg dynasty and the German and Magyar oppression and for the solution of the Austro-Hungarian problem according to the rights of nationalities.

2. The Italian committees undertake to support the movement of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes toward unity in an independent national state.

3. The Italian committees recognize the right of Jugo-Slavs to maintain Liburnia. The Slav committees recognize the right of Italy to the territory round Gorizia, and Istria, and to those islands of the Eastern Adriatic which are essential as guarantees for the safety of the Italian coast.

4. Cultural liberty and equal justice to be guaranteed to the Italian and Slav minorities remaining on the borders of Jugo-Slavia and Italy; Fiume and Zara to be free cities with conventions regarding their ports and railways which shall give equal zones of influence in the hinterland to Fiume and to Trieste.

5. The integrity of Albania within its ethnical frontiers to be maintained.

6. Any serious disagreements arising between the experts of the two parties in defining the frontier in Venezia, Giulia or Albania, in deciding the islands essential to the safety of the Italian coast, or in formulating the guarantees and convention in Paragraph 4 shall be decided by technical commissioners as arbitrators.

SALVATION ARMY  
CAMPAIGN OPENSSpeakers at New York Meeting  
to Raise City's Quota in the  
\$2,000,000 War Fund Give  
Praise to Work of the ArmySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Salvation Army has opened a campaign for New York's \$250,000 quota of the \$2,000,000 to be raised throughout the country. The money is to be used to carry on the war work which this organization is doing in France.

According to Col. W. A. McIntyre, the Salvation Army maintains 400 huts, rest and reading rooms "over there," in which they feed some 300,000 men. There are 800 Salvation Army officers in charge. They also cooperate with other organizations doing similar work. Moreover, he considers that every one of their 40,000 men devoted to clean, right living, who are fighting in the armies of the Allies is practically a chaplain in his influence for good over other men. Colonel McIntyre adds that the Salvation Army has been in every war in which the United States has been engaged since the organization was formed; that it was a Salvation Army man who had first placed the Stars and Stripes on the wall of Peking; that they were in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico and that the Salvation Army was also the first to put up a recreation hut for the men in Capetown, South Africa, during the Boer War.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman addressed a mass meeting and spoke in highest terms of the work of the organization, saying that he, when District Attorney, had opportunity for knowing what the Salvation Army's work was. "There was never a case of misery, of suffering, of destitution, even in the case of a criminal, that was sent to those barracks down there in Fourteenth Street that was not taken care of in the spirit of the Christ of Bethlehem and Olive," said he. "The best aid that I had outside of the District Attorney's office was the Salvation Army of New York."

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard added his tribute, saying that it was one thing for which there was no substitute, and speaking of the bravery shown by its men, women and girl members, who carried aid to those needing it, right up to the battle front.

Commander Evangeline Booth announced that Salvation Army workers were to be found everywhere in the war zone.

PARIS, France.—Some extracts from a letter written by a Belgian in one of the occupied provinces, giving details of conditions as they at present exist under the German rule, have been published in the *Temps*; and it is worth noting that the writer of the letter is a Fleming.

Under the pressure of coming disaster the occupying nationality is, so it is stated, showing itself daily more tyrannical. Nearly all food is requisitioned and what is left to be an essential grievance is the fact that almost all the orders concerning the seizure of foodstuffs begin: "In order to assure the food of the population being ordered." Some of the prices for the chief articles of food are given: But-

ter is 24 francs the kilo; Sugar, 12 francs; meat, 14 francs; "graines" (different kinds of fats), 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; coal, 40 centimes the kilo; eggs, 1 franc each; haricot beans, 3 francs, and so on. Shoes, it is affirmed, cost 110 francs the pair.

Other things besides foodstuffs are requisitioned: leather, copper, metals of all kinds, India rubber, clothing and other articles have been taken from the inhabitants. The search for copper has been carried on with especial vigor. Such things, however, only serve, it is stated, to strengthen the feelings of resistance among the inhabitants. Still worse is the forced labor, by which the unfortunate "civil workers" are taken away forcibly and made to work on the railways or on the trenches at the front for a few centimes per day and wretched food. These men, it is said in the letter, are reduced to a sort of slavery and made, against their will, to carry out works against the interests of their own country. Hundreds of these unfortunate people have lost their lives as the result of their refusal to perform this "voluntary" work. Men have been imprisoned until they consented to sign a "voluntary" engagement; once having done this they are given pay at the rate of 8 francs a day and no food. A number of schools having been closed, in order, so it was said, to "assure sufficient heating to the population," hundreds of the scholars have been given the alternative of entering the Flemish university or of signing a "voluntary" engagement. If they refused, they were forced to work, and the ages of those who were taken away to work at the construction of earthworks in winter time under bad conditions as to food and lodging ranged in a number of cases from 14 to 16 years.

The severest condemnation of the writer, however, is reserved for the members of the so-called Raad van Vlaanderen (Conseil de Flandres) who have attempted to persuade the public that they are the representatives of the populations which, in reality, detest them. Their conduct is generally condemned and all those who have some right to speak in the name of the Flemish people are unanimous in protesting against the violence which has been done to the unarmed country, never really so united as at the present time. The writer speaks of the "day of liberation" and the letter ends with the following passage: "I hope it will not be long for if you, on your side, can see the military fruit ripening, we can see the interior of the German country. In spite of the censorship we can see the number of the enemies of the military monster increasing; when will it collapse? Very soon, if the monster could meet with a defeat."

Incidental to the suspension of the Lowell license, the license of Sudhalter Brothers, sugar jobbers, of Waltham has been suspended for a month, beginning May 15. In this case improper sales of sugar to the retailers being proved to the satisfaction of the Food Administration.

Under the pressure of coming disaster the occupying nationality is, so it is stated, showing itself daily more tyrannical. Nearly all food is requisitioned and what is left to be an essential grievance is the fact that almost all the orders concerning the seizure of foodstuffs begin: "In order to assure the food of the population being ordered." Some of the prices for the chief articles of food are given: But-

ter is 24 francs the kilo; Sugar, 12 francs; meat, 14 francs; "graines" (different kinds of fats), 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; coal, 40 centimes the kilo; eggs, 1 franc each; haricot beans, 3 francs, and so on. Shoes, it is affirmed, cost 110 francs the pair.

Other things besides foodstuffs are requisitioned: leather, copper, metals of all kinds, India rubber, clothing and other articles have been taken from the inhabitants. The search for copper has been carried on with especial vigor. Such things, however, only serve, it is stated, to strengthen the feelings of resistance among the inhabitants. Still worse is the forced labor, by which the unfortunate "civil workers" are taken away forcibly and made to work on the railways or on the trenches at the front for a few centimes per day and wretched food. These men, it is said in the letter, are reduced to a sort of slavery and made, against their will, to carry out works against the interests of their own country. Hundreds of these unfortunate people have lost their lives as the result of their refusal to perform this "voluntary" work. Men have been imprisoned until they consented to sign a "voluntary" engagement; once having done this they are given pay at the rate of 8 francs a day and no food. A number of schools having been closed, in order, so it was said, to "assure sufficient heating to the population," hundreds of the scholars have been given the alternative of entering the Flemish university or of signing a "voluntary" engagement. If they refused, they were forced to work, and the ages of those who were taken away to work at the construction of earthworks in winter time under bad conditions as to food and lodging ranged in a number of cases from 14 to 16 years.

The severest condemnation of the writer, however, is reserved for the members of the so-called Raad van Vlaanderen (Conseil de Flandres) who have attempted to persuade the public that they are the representatives of the populations which, in reality, detest them. Their conduct is generally condemned and all those who have some right to speak in the name of the Flemish people are unanimous in protesting against the violence which has been done to the unarmed country, never really so united as at the present time. The writer speaks of the "day of liberation" and the letter ends with the following passage: "I hope it will not be long for if you, on your side, can see the military fruit ripening, we can see the interior of the German country. In spite of the censorship we can see the number of the enemies of the military monster increasing; when will it collapse? Very soon, if the monster could meet with a defeat."

Incidental to the suspension of the Lowell license, the license of Sudhalter Brothers, sugar jobbers, of Waltham has been suspended for a month, beginning May 15. In this case improper sales of sugar to the retailers being proved to the satisfaction of the Food Administration.

Under the pressure of coming disaster the occupying nationality is, so it is stated, showing itself daily more tyrannical. Nearly all food is requisitioned and what is left to be an essential grievance is the fact that almost all the orders concerning the seizure of foodstuffs begin: "In order to assure the food of the population being ordered." Some of the prices for the chief articles of food are given: But-

ter is 24 francs the kilo; Sugar, 12 francs; meat, 14 francs; "graines" (different kinds of fats), 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; coal, 40 centimes the kilo; eggs, 1 franc each; haricot beans, 3 francs, and so on. Shoes, it is affirmed, cost 110 francs the pair.

Other things besides foodstuffs are requisitioned: leather, copper, metals of all kinds, India rubber, clothing and other articles have been taken from the inhabitants. The search for copper has been carried on with especial vigor. Such things, however, only serve, it is stated, to strengthen the feelings of resistance among the inhabitants. Still worse is the forced labor, by which the unfortunate "civil workers" are taken away forcibly and made to work on the railways or on the trenches at the front for a few centimes per day and wretched food. These men, it is said in the letter, are reduced to a sort of slavery and made, against their will, to carry out works against the interests of their own country. Hundreds of these unfortunate people have lost their lives as the result of their refusal to perform this "voluntary" work. Men have been imprisoned until they consented to sign a "voluntary" engagement; once having done this they are given pay at the rate of 8 francs a day and no food. A number of schools having been closed, in order, so it was said, to "assure sufficient heating to the population," hundreds of the scholars have been given the alternative of entering the Flemish university or of signing a "voluntary" engagement. If they refused, they were forced to work, and the ages of those who were taken away to work at the construction of earthworks in winter time under bad conditions as to food and lodging ranged in a number of cases from 14 to 16 years.

The severest condemnation of the writer, however, is reserved for the members of the so-called Raad van Vlaanderen (Conseil de Flandres) who have attempted to persuade the public that they are the representatives of the populations which, in reality, detest them. Their conduct is generally condemned and all those who have some right to speak in the name of the Flemish people are unanimous in protesting against the violence which has been done to the unarmed country, never really so united as at the present time. The writer speaks of the "day of liberation" and the letter ends with the following passage: "I hope it will not be long for if you, on your side, can see the military fruit ripening, we can see the interior of the German country. In spite of the censorship we can see the number of the enemies of the military monster increasing; when will it collapse? Very soon, if the monster could meet with a defeat."

Incidental to the suspension of the Lowell license, the license of Sudhalter Brothers, sugar jobbers, of Waltham has been suspended for a month, beginning May 15. In this case improper sales of sugar to the retailers being proved to the satisfaction of the Food Administration.

Under the pressure of coming disaster the occupying nationality is, so it is stated, showing itself daily more tyrannical. Nearly all food is requisitioned and what is left to be an essential grievance is the fact that almost all the orders concerning the seizure of foodstuffs begin: "In order to assure the food of the population being ordered." Some of the prices for the chief articles of food are given: But-

ter is 24 francs the kilo; Sugar, 12 francs; meat, 14 francs; "graines" (different kinds of fats), 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; coal, 40 centimes the kilo; eggs, 1 franc each; haricot beans, 3 francs, and so on. Shoes, it is affirmed, cost 110 francs the pair.

Other things besides foodstuffs are requisitioned: leather, copper, metals of all kinds, India rubber, clothing and other articles have been taken from the inhabitants. The search for copper has been carried on with especial vigor. Such things, however, only serve, it is stated, to strengthen the feelings of resistance among the inhabitants. Still worse is the forced labor, by which the unfortunate "civil workers" are taken away forcibly and made to work on the railways or on the trenches at the front for a few centimes per day and wretched food. These men, it is said in the letter, are reduced to a sort of slavery and made, against their will, to carry out works against the interests of their own country. Hundreds of these unfortunate people have lost their lives as the result of their refusal to perform this "voluntary" work. Men have been imprisoned until they consented to sign a "voluntary" engagement; once having done this they are given pay at the rate of 8 francs a day and no food. A number of schools having been closed, in order, so it was said, to "assure sufficient heating to the population," hundreds of the scholars have been given the alternative of entering the Flemish university or of signing a "voluntary" engagement. If they refused, they were forced to work, and the ages of those who were taken away to work at the construction of earthworks in winter time under bad conditions as to food and lodging ranged in a number of cases from 14 to 16 years.

The severest condemnation of the writer, however, is reserved for the members of the so-called Raad van Vlaanderen (Conseil de Flandres) who have attempted to persuade the public that they are the representatives of the populations which, in reality, detest them. Their conduct is generally condemned and all those who have some right to speak in the name of the Flemish people are unanimous in protesting against the violence which has been done to the unarmed country, never really so united as at the present time. The writer speaks of the "day of liberation" and the letter ends with the following passage: "I hope it will not be long for if you, on your side, can see the military fruit ripening, we can see the interior of the German country. In spite of the censorship we can see the number of the enemies of the military monster increasing; when will it collapse? Very soon, if the monster could meet with a defeat."

Incidental to the suspension of the Lowell license, the license of Sudhalter Brothers, sugar jobbers, of Waltham has been suspended for a month, beginning May 15. In this case improper sales of sugar to the retailers being proved to the satisfaction of the Food Administration.

SALVATION ARMY  
CAMPAIGN OPENSSpeakers at New York Meeting  
to Raise City's Quota in the  
\$2,000,000 War Fund Give  
Praise to Work of the ArmySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Salvation Army has opened a campaign for New York's \$250,000 quota of the \$2,000,000 to be raised throughout the country. The money is to be used to carry on the war work which this organization is doing in France.

According to Col. W. A. McIntyre, the Salvation Army maintains 400 huts, rest and reading rooms "over there," in which they feed some 300,000 men. There are 800 Salvation Army officers in charge. They also cooperate with other organizations doing similar work. Moreover, he considers that every one of their 40,000 men devoted to clean, right living, who are fighting in the armies of the Allies is practically a chaplain in his influence for good over other men. Colonel McIntyre adds that the Salvation Army has been in every war in which the United States has been engaged since the organization was formed; that it was a Salvation Army man who had first placed the Stars and Stripes on the wall of Peking; that they were in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Porto Rico and that the Salvation Army was also the first to put up a recreation hut for the men in Capetown, South Africa, during the Boer War.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman addressed a mass meeting and spoke in highest terms of the work of the organization, saying that he, when District Attorney, had opportunity for knowing what the Salvation Army's work was. "There was never a case of misery, of suffering, of destitution, even in the case of a criminal, that was sent to those barracks down there in Fourteenth Street that was not taken care of in the spirit of the Christ of Bethlehem and Olive," said he. "The best aid that I had outside of the District Attorney's office was the Salvation Army of New York."

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard added his tribute, saying that it was one thing for which there was no substitute, and speaking of the bravery shown by its men, women and girl members, who carried aid to those needing it, right up to the battle front.

Commander Evangeline Booth announced that Salvation Army workers were to be found everywhere in the war zone.

PARIS, France.—Some extracts from a letter written by a Belgian in one of the occupied provinces, giving details of conditions as they at present exist under the German rule, have been published in the *Temps*; and it is worth noting that the writer of the letter is a Fleming.

Under the pressure of coming disaster the occupying nationality is, so it is stated, showing itself daily more tyrannical. Nearly all food is requisitioned and what is left to be an essential grievance is the fact that almost all the orders concerning the seizure of foodstuffs begin: "In order to assure the food of the population being ordered." Some of the prices for the chief articles of food are given: But-

ter is 24 francs the kilo; Sugar, 12 francs; meat, 14 francs; "graines" (different kinds of fats), 40 francs; sugar, 12 francs; coal, 40 centimes the kilo; eggs, 1 franc each; haricot beans, 3 francs, and so on. Shoes, it is affirmed, cost 110 francs the pair.

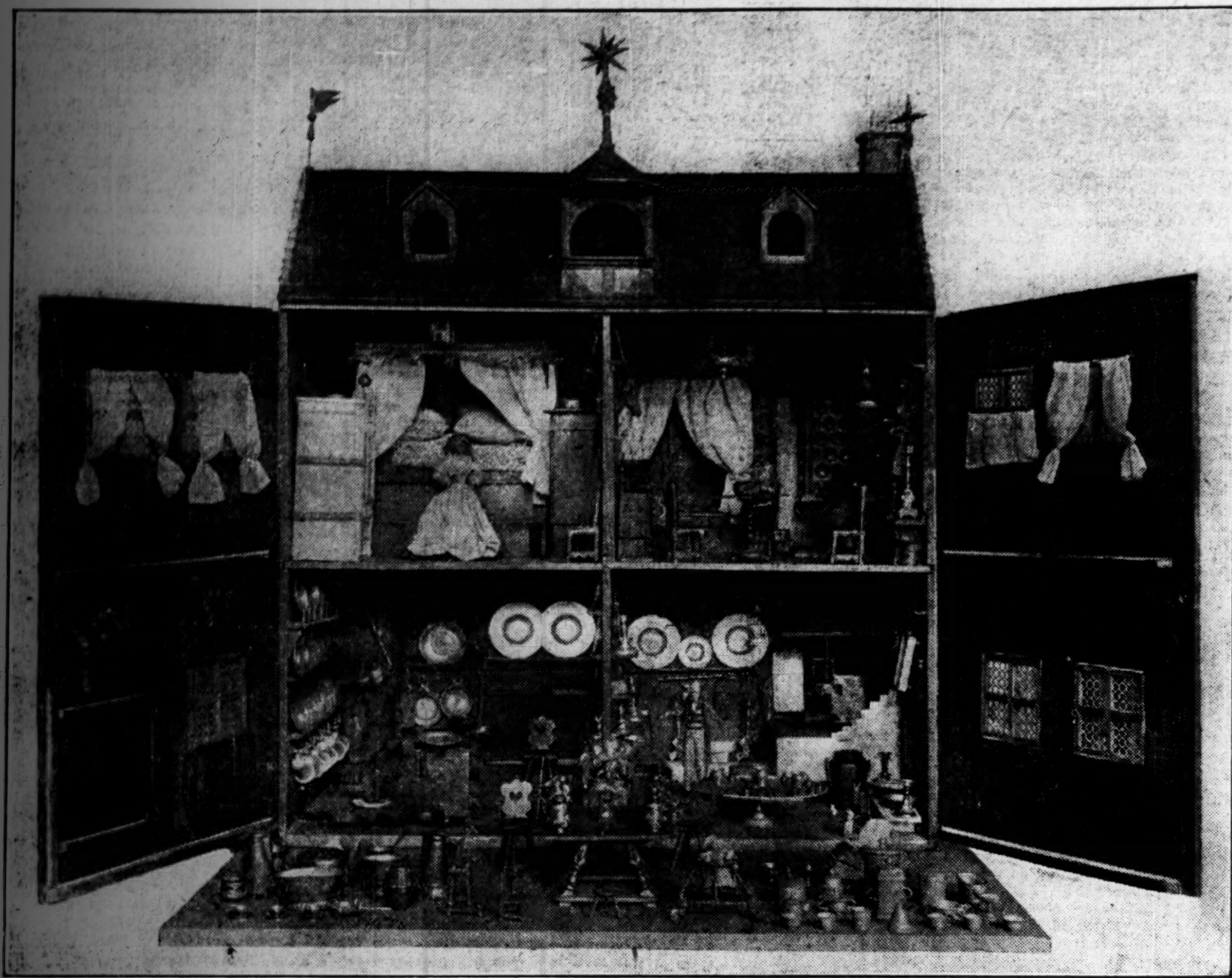
Other things besides foodstuffs are requisitioned: leather, copper, metals of all kinds, India rubber, clothing and other articles have been taken from the inhabitants. The search for copper has been carried on with especial vigor. Such things, however, only serve, it is stated, to strengthen the feelings of resistance among the inhabitants. Still worse is the forced labor, by which the unfortunate "civil workers" are taken away forcibly and made to work on the railways or on the trenches at the front for a few centimes per day and wretched food. These men, it is said in the letter, are reduced to a sort of slavery and made, against their will, to carry out works against the interests of their own country. Hundreds of these unfortunate people have lost their lives as the result of their refusal to perform this "voluntary" work. Men have been imprisoned until they consented to sign a "voluntary" engagement; once having done this they are given pay at the rate of 8 francs a day and no food. A number of schools having been closed, in order, so it was said, to "assure sufficient heating to the population," hundreds of the scholars have been given the alternative of entering the Flemish university or of signing a "voluntary" engagement. If they refused, they were forced to work, and the ages of those who were taken away to work at the construction of earthworks in winter time under bad conditions as to food and lodging ranged in a number of cases from 14 to 16 years.

The severest condemnation of the writer, however, is reserved for the members of the so-called Raad van Vlaanderen (Conseil de Flandres) who have attempted to persuade the public that they are the representatives of the populations which, in reality, detest them. Their conduct is generally condemned and all those who have some right to speak in the name of the Flemish people are unanimous in protesting against the violence which has been done to the unarmed country, never really so united as at the present time. The writer speaks of the "day of liberation" and the letter ends with the following passage: "I hope it will not be long for if you, on your side, can see the military fruit ripening, we can



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Wanted—A Home



A Nuremberg dolls' house, dated 1673

## A Doll's House Made More Than 200 Years Ago

Toys of different kinds, and especially dolls, have been made for children to play with for hundreds, and hundreds of years. The children in ancient Rome had nice toys, and some of them are still to be seen in the museums in Rome, looking almost as good as new.

The dolls' houses, made a hundred

or two hundred years ago, were not so different from the dolls' houses which are made today. They are just a little different, however, because they were models of the houses people lived in at that time, furnished and fitted up just as the big houses were. Very fine toys have, for a long time, been made in Nuremberg, Germany; dolls' houses

were made there as long ago as two hundred years, and even longer. They were copies of the houses in Nuremberg, having steep roofs with windows in them, and the windows had tiny little panes of glass, just as the windows in the houses in old Nuremberg had. There were dear little curtains hanging in the windows, too, and the front doors had real bells to them, which truly rang. The beds were rather odd looking, something like big boxes, but those were like the beds

that people liked in those days. The tables and chairs were very well made, indeed.

At that time, people were fond of pewter dishes and jugs and so on, so, of course, the dolls' houses had pewter dishes and jugs and other things in them, too, for they were just like the large houses that people really lived in; there were even books lying on the tables. In fact, they show just what people had in their houses, in those days, and how they liked to have them arranged and fitted up.

## What Plants and Animals Give Us

When the children's coats and gowns fade, mother says: "Oh, it is the poor dyes that we are getting," and grandmother tells how things never used to fade when she was a little girl and how, in her mother's time, they used to dye almost everything at home.

"Why are dyes poor now?" Elizabeth asked, and her mother took pains to explain to her that, in the haste to make money quickly, more inferior than good dyes had been used and, also, because Germany had paid so much attention to chemicals and commerce, other countries had somewhat neglected the dye industry. Now, since so many people cannot get materials from Germany, men are busier than ever in England, France and the United States, making the best dyes in which the colors are "fast"—that is, made to last.

"Let us look up the subject of dyes," continued mother. "It is worth while, for everything you wear has been bleached or dyed. You know, Indians and all primitive people used to paint their skins and to stain their garments and utensils. They got the colors mostly from berries or flowers, and later mixed them with soil that contained iron."

"You have read, also, that the Roman emperors who lived long ago used to have robes of splendid purple. For a long time, the source of the dye which produced this rich hue was a secret. It was made in Tyre, and from that was called Tyrian purple. It is believed now that it came from a secretion of some little snails in the Mediterranean Sea."

"Were they purple?"

"No, and this secretion was not. It was yellowish, but, when exposed to the sunlight, it turned green and then red and purple. By the way, do you know what madder is?"

Elizabeth shook her head.

"It is a plant and, as long ago as the time of Alexander the Great, they found that the root could be used for coloring purposes. In the time of the Crusades, the madder was carried to Western Europe and it was extensively cultivated in France and Italy. In the reign of Edward III, dyes were brought to England from Flanders, where there has recently been so much fighting. Weaving and dyeing were extensively practiced there, and the art was adopted by the English; for, in 1472, the Dyers Company was formed in the City of London. You remember about those old companies and guilds, representing different trades, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"After the discovery of America and the route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, more dyes were brought to Europe from the Orient and new ones were discovered. In Mexico was found the little cochineal insect, used to color a beautiful red."

"When the Nineteenth Century came along, men who were interested in dyes found that they could be made from other things than plants and animals. Also, it was found that, when gas was made from coal, the waste contained several things, including dyes, which could be used

and sold. A young chemist, named Perkin, discovered a mauve coloring matter by chance one day, and this was so successful that Perkin was made a knight and the English postage stamps were, for many years, colored with his mauve dye."

"Like the American three-cent stamps now. I think they're awfully pretty."

"Do you know what indigo comes from?" asked mother.

"A plant or an animal, I suppose," replied Elizabeth.

"Yes, a plant, or several plants, at first from India and then from a plant, named woad, raised in many places in Europe, especially in Germany. But now the chemists can make that in the laboratory, too."

"It's curious, when you come to think of it, the kinds of things we get from plants and animals," mused Elizabeth. "There's my dress; the sheep gave the wool for it. And my guimpe; I have to thank the cotton fields for that. My hair ribbon—Mr. and Mrs. Silkworth gave me that. What do you think about the dyes, mother? Where did they come from?"

"I suspect most of them are from coal tar."

"Ugh! That doesn't sound pretty. And the coal came from the ground."

"Yes, but if you go back far enough, the coal was once growing, too. It belonged to a plant, before it was buried away in the earth for so many years."

"It seems as if everything grew at some time, doesn't it? What are the pages of that book made of?"

"Probably wood fiber. There you are again, back to the growing trees."

"Well, now that I've begun to think about it, I shall say: 'Good morning, Mr. Plant, what are you going to give the world?' and: 'Thank you, Mrs. Animal, I know you've got something nice for us,' whenever I see them."

## The Oak Tree's Farewell Ball

(Autumn in South Africa)

Autumn is a beautiful time of the year. It is the last breath of summer. The foliage of most trees changes color at this season. The oak is one of these. In autumn, her bright scarlet, golden or brown leaves dance in the gentle breezes, as happily as mudlarks. Every morning she is awakened by the cooing of doves, the chirping of merry robins, and the gentle twitter of the flycatcher, as he swings gaily on a twig. During the winter all the leaves desert their old home, in order to protect the tender little spring plants which sleep right through the winter, from the icy winds and frost. Before, however, they make their final departure, the oak gives them one final dance. One sunny day, the swallows bring a message to the old tree, telling her of the approach of winter. After a noisy meeting, held in her branches, the swallows resolve to travel northward, to a warmer climate. Thus the tree decides to give her dance immediately.

Accordingly, she sends off a few

messenger leaves to invite the guests to the ball. In the evening, the moon rises early, lights her lamp and speeds to the scene of action. The zephyr gives a gentle prelude. The fireflies light their torches, the crickets tune up their violins, the frogs their cellos, and all is ready. The nightingale trills out her solo, whilst the wise old owl and the laughing nightjar place themselves in the watchtowers. For a moment after the nightingale has finished singing her solo, there is a hush, then with a wild clapping of hands and rustling of their many-colored silken dresses, the leaves flatter off to the music of their charming orchestra. They continue to enjoy their last frivolity of the season, until the cold north wind gives them the signal that the rain and snow are rapidly journeying southward with dawn in their wake. Accordingly they all fly off helter-skelter to their new abodes, leaving the old oak alone, awaiting the return of the welcome spring with its emerald hues.

## Up the River With the Salmon

"Time to go up the river!" called out a salmon, as he awoke one fresh, bright morning in May. "The river is in just the right condition for us; there is surely not a bit of frost or snow left on the hillsides, and the snowdrops and violets are signs that it is time for us to start."

"I guess the flowers must be both clocks and calendars for the animals and fish in the day, as the stars are at night. You would have thought that an alarm clock had gone off, when the salmon spoke, for all the other salmon in that part of the river leaped from their sleep and started off, without a moment's delay, to go up the river. So close together did they go that their lines looked like continuous pink streaks, just under the surface of the green water."

Now a lot of other fishes had noticed the time by the flower clocks, and the mothers and fathers of the smaller fish of the river had told them that there would be a parade of big salmon that day. Do you think that any little fish overslept, any more than does a boy or girl who knows there is going to be a big circus parade on a certain day? And the little fish were not disappointed, for the salmon were going up the river in full force, with a salmon snorting like a trumpet in front of the line, and two fat salmon swimming in the rear of the line, like dignified policemen."

No one watched the parade with greater interest than little greenfish, and he had found an excellent place to see the whole thing, on a mossy rock which was just under the surface of the water. He shouted and cheered, or he did as near that as a little fish

could, by blowing air bubbles to the top of the water, and he waved his fins. When he saw that the procession was coming to an end, he swam up to one of the salmon policemen, and said, "Please, Mr. Salmon Policeman, may I swim just a little way with you? I won't go very far, if you'll just let me go."

"Can you swim fast?" asked the salmon, jokingly.

"The fastest of any little fish in this part of the river," answered little greenfish promptly.

"The fastest of any little fish in this part of the river," repeated the salmon, with a laugh. "But what are you going to do when it comes to swimming with big fish, like us, for you see, we are the biggest fish in the river, while you are one of the smallest."

"I'll do the very best I can," said the little greenfish, quietly.

"I think that will do. We don't ask anyone to do more than the very best he can," said the policeman salmon, seriously; "you can come up to the falls with us, anyway."

So little greenfish swam alongside of the salmon for quite a while and the salmon was surprised to see how fast the little fellow went. They didn't talk much, for little greenfish was working very hard and he was apt to keep pretty quiet when he was working hard. He was glad when the parade of the salmon slowed up a little, but he asked, quickly, "Why are we stopping, Mr. Salmon, please?"

"I guess we are at the second falls," said the salmon, "and we have to go up there in single line."

"Can you swim up falls?" asked little greenfish, in surprise.

"Why, yes, we can swim up little falls," answered the salmon; "we always do when we go up river in May. Of course, we go up a particular path, but how would we get up river, where we want to go, unless we did swim up falls?"

"I've always heard that salmon were wonderful fish," said little greenfish, "and I knew that they swam up the river; but I never thought of them swimming up the falls. Do you suppose I could swim up them?"

"I'm surprised that a little greenfish like you can swim as fast as you do," said the salmon; "you might try. It's great fun. All you can do is to fall down into the soft water, anyhow, if you do fall back."

The little greenfish saw salmon after salmon thread his way in and out up the path which led over the falls, and he became more and more anxious to climb to the top of the falls and get the view of the river from there. At last only the two salmon policemen remained to ascend the falls.

"You get in between us," said one of them, "and swim with all your might. Ready now; all ready? Swim!"

Off went the three a little way from the foot of the falls, and soon they were all going up them. Little green-

fish had to swim very hard, but he could see the salmon ahead, going straight up the falls, and the salmon behind gave him good friendly pushes with his nose that were a great help.

"My, we're at the top of the falls!" little greenfish said, with delight, when he found that he could at last lean against a rock to rest. He had not been resting long when he saw all the salmon come toward him and form a circle around him. Then the policeman salmon swam up to him, carrying a little wreath of water-grasses, which he threw over his head.

"This is a prize for you, little greenfish, for swimming up the falls," said the policeman salmon, and all the rest of the salmon flapped their fins in applause.

"But you helped me a lot, or I never would have gotten up them," said the little greenfish.

"Perhaps I did," said the salmon, "but you did your best. Now, do you think you can get down the falls again all right, for it is about time that we were continuing our journey up the river and it must be near your dinner time?"

"Oh, yes," answered little greenfish, "I can get down the falls all right. I've been down falls a good deal bigger than this once before. I would like to go farther up the river with you and see the sights; I think the view of the river from here is beautiful. But I guess I'd better be starting homeward, so thank you, Mr. Salmon, and a pleasant trip up river to you all."

As the salmon were saying good-by, the little greenfish swam out from the rock against which he had been resting and went straight toward the falls where he had come up the falls. In a moment, over the falls he went and down and down, and there he was gliding along swiftly in the waters of the river below toward his home.

The salmon formed their lines again and the trumpeter salmon snorted for them to start once more. Off went the way line of pink in the green water, while the little fish hurried home to his dinner, thinking happily of the wonderful trip up the falls with the salmon. He decided that, when he was a little bigger, he would be on the lookout for the salmon going up the river and then he would journey with them all the way.

## Bath-Time

When I get ready for my bath, I take my little boat And in the gleaming water green I set it soon afloat.

And oh! how rough, how rough it is! Until we reach the shore! And then I send it out again, A-voyaging once more.

"I do wish mother wasn't so 'posed to cats," Bess added wistfully; "I'd just love to have it."

"We might put it in a basket and go round and ask people," remarked Margaret.

"All right," assented Bess. Whereupon the kitten was tenderly placed in a very large basket and the children set forth.

"We won't try our street," said Margaret, "cause they're all apartment houses. You have to call up tubes and people just press buttons and the door opens without any one coming."

The latter operation suggested a happy thought to Bess. Why not call up and, when the door opens, shove the kitten in?

Margaret shook her head decidedly. "We want the kitty to be loved and to have a home; if we just poked it in, as likely as not they'd turn it out again."

Finally a street a few blocks away was decided on. It was a street of homes of moderate wealth and one door after another was tried, with the question, "Please, do you want a kitty?" only to be turned away or to have the door closed in their faces, without even so much as a word.

"It's the maids," said Margaret, trying to keep back the tears; "maybe they think the kitty'd be more work, or maybe they don't like it because we make them come to the door. Let's go back home and think what to do."

The thinking-over process did not seem to bring results except to the kitten, who appeared to be happy over the change from the basket to Margaret's lap; but, when the boy brought in the afternoon paper, a grand and glorious idea came to them, for on the last page was the picture of a lovely lady, holding up a beautiful cat and under it were the words, "Mrs. Hamilton Greene and her Maltese cat 'Betsey.'"

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

"We'll telephone her," cried Margaret. Bess looked at her in admiration. "Oh, Margaret!" she cried, "you do just think of the best things."

It was but the work of a moment to find the number and call it up, but an anxious time ensued until all the preliminaries were gone through with and the maid had really called Mrs. Betsey.

"She loves cats," said Margaret, as the idea began to unfold, "or else she wouldn't be hugging it so and smiling."

"And it's not a make-believe smile," added Bess, examining the picture with a critical eye; "it's a really truly one. Oh, I just know she would take the kitty, if we only could get to her, but she'd have a maid like all the rest."

Greene, insistence being placed on the fact that "no one else would do."

"Yes, this is Mrs. Greene speaking," came a pleasant voice through the phone.

"This is Margaret and Bess," announced Margaret in a high treble; "we're two little girls and we found a dear little kitty that hasn't any home and we can't keep it 'cause we're not allowed to. We've been all around and nobody wants it and we saw your picture in the paper loving your kitty, and we know if you'd see this kitty you'd love it, too. Please, Mrs. Greene, won't you take this kitty and give it a home?"

"Oh, goody, goody!" cried Margaret, her cheeks aglow with excitement; "she said to bring it around."

"It doesn't look much like her cat," said Bess, holding up the kitten to place it again in the basket. "Maybe she won't want it, when she sees it."

"Nobody expects a kitten that's almost brand new to look like a big cat," responded Margaret stoutly; "and a kitty's a dear, 'cause it's a kitty."

"It's the children with a kitten," said the same pleasant voice from back in the hall as, a little later, a maid parleyed with them at the door of Mrs. Greene's home. "Let them in, please; they wish to see me."

The children watched anxiously, as Mrs. Greene carefully lifted the tiny bundle of gray fur from the basket. "Why!" she exclaimed. "I believe this is Maltie, Betsey's lost baby. It wandered away almost a week ago. Where did you find it?"

The children excitedly described the street and dusty area. "It's rather far for such a young kitten to wander," said Mrs. Greene, as they finished, "but I don't believe I am mistaken, and Betsey will know. Come, we'll see what she has to say."

Betsey was comfortably curled up in her basket, her head snuggled down between her front paws, but she looked up suddenly as Mrs. Greene placed the kitten on the floor near her. She surveyed it intently for a moment, her pink nose twitching excitedly; then she straightened up, reached out and caught the kitten by the back of the neck in her mouth and shook it vigorously, after which she fell to licking its tiny face in a perfect ecstasy of delight.

"Oh!" Margaret cried delightedly. "Didn't she just say, 'You naughty child, wherever have you been?'"

"I'm gladder than if we were going to have it ourselves," said Bess, on their way home.

"So am I," agreed Margaret, "and she said we should come and play with it whenever we wanted. Wasn't it perfectly lovely that we took it to just the right place?"

## Making Snowflakes

"I don't like snow," said Billy, as he stood with his little face pressed against the windowpane, looking out at the snowflakes that were coming gently down. "Besides, it is May now, and the snow should stay away."

He added, as he gave the glass an impatient lick with his tongue.

I remarked, as I walked over to the window, "Billy, dear, have you ever held a snowflake and looked at it closely?"

"No," he answered; and then added indifferently, "There isn't anything to see, anyway."

"Oh, yes, there is," I hastened to assure him. "Let us open the window and look at a few."

Several feathery flakes, larger than usual, fell on Billy's extended hand. "See how different they are; some are larger than others; this one is like a star, having five points, and this is round, with a lacy center," I exclaimed, as I pointed each out to him.

"That's so," said Billy, his face brightening. "They do look like real feathers. This one has heart-shaped holes in it and the crooked edge you ever saw."

"See, the sun is peeping out," I cried; and what has now happened to the snowflakes? The ground is covered with a carpet of jewels. See the many colors! How they sparkle!"

In a few seconds, the sun had fully appeared and Billy replied sorrowfully, "They are all gone now, all the pretty snowflakes."

"Let us make some snowflakes that we can keep," I suggested, as I closed the window. "We can cut out some colored ones, like those we saw as the sun shone on them."

"Can we?" questioned Billy, his face radiant.

"Yes; bring me a few sheets of colored paper and your scissors," I answered.

"Here they are," said Billy, returning almost as quickly as he had gone. "First, fold the square of paper so as to form a book; then, without unfolding it, fold the lower edges to meet the upper edges and you have a small square. Hold the corner, made of the folded edges, in your left hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and with your right, cut the remaining three corners off, snipping tiny pieces, or half moons, or any shapes that you wish, out of the edges. The more you cut and the prettier the patterns that you use, the more beautiful will be your snowflake. When you have finished cutting, open the folded paper and you will see what you have made."

"Oh, isn't it pretty!" exclaimed Billy. "It is round and all funny little holes!"

"Try another one and cut slowly. Do not cut off the corners this time," I suggested, "thus making a square flake, and cut different shapes out of the edges. You will never have two just alike. If you cut the folded corner off, which you held before, you'll have a snowflake without a center. Make them as prettily as you can and then, some day when you have

a number of flakes, you can string them between straws, forming a lovely chain."

"I'm so glad it snowed," declared Billy with a contented little smile. "Cause, if it hadn't, I'd never have known how to make snowflakes."

## Forests Under Glass

Most boys will remember the character in the "Arabian Nights" who held in the palm of his hand a group of tiny tents which grew until it sheltered a great army.

The work of our Forestry Commission is scarcely less remarkable. In rows of narrow beds, sheltered by glass, handfuls of seed are sown which will some day grow into great forests, spreading over thousands of square miles of mountain, plain and valley, says Boys' Life. The tiny sprouts spring up from the seeds like fine grass. A single pane of glass will cover thousands of them.

In the long beds, beneath the forest's watchful eye, millions of trees are growing. After a few months, they are transplanted and soon are strong enough to live in the open air.

Later, the little strippling trees are planted in favorable localities in all parts of the country. A supply of sprouts or baby trees, sufficient to cover hundreds of square miles, can be sent by mail.

## Spring Patchwork

If I could patch a coverlet From pieces of the Spring, What dreams a happy child would have

Beneath so fair a thing! A center of the dear blue sky, A bordering of green, With patches of the yellow sun All checked in between.

Bright red ones of the silky grass Laced prettily across, With satin of new little leaves, and velvet of the moss.

In every



## NEED OF PUSHING STREET WORK URGED

Contractors and Engineers Agree That if Anything Is to Be Done in Boston This Year Activity Must Start Very Soon

BOSTON, Mass.—Contractors who are interested in Boston's street paving problem and engineers who have long made a study of conditions here, agree in saying that if anything worth while is to be done this year in Boston in the way of street work it must start very soon. These men say that paving by commission has never proved a success and they say that the committee which the Mayor has had appointed would better get its work done, adjourn and allow Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, and James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the highway division, to get down to practical work, pick out the streets to be paved, decide on the material, advertise for bids, award them and then press the contractors to pave, pave, pave.

Mayor Peters has planned a conference with the special street committee this afternoon, at which some of the officials of the Street Department will be present to advise and meet the new committee men.

It is pointed out by friendly critics of the administration that everything yet is in the "program stage." The street-paving program is getting a late start for Boston. Each day of delay means materials are getting scarcer and higher in price, and transportation will be more difficult, for coal and foodstuffs and other immediate essentials will have the right of way on the railroads over paving materials.

It is going to be harder to get materials than the administration realizes, say contractors who are in the market for cement, granite and asphalt.

The Government has commandeered the steel of the country. Now it has forbidden oil refineries to distill any more residual asphalt. That does away with a great part of the asphalt in use in the United States now. The importation of Trinidad and Bermudez asphalt, or lake asphalt, as it is styled, is out of the question now, because there are no ships procurable for any such purpose. New York engineering journals do not even quote prices on asphaltum, saying that it cannot be had in quantities.

Last year, asphalt was selling from \$26 to \$28 a ton. One contractor said the lowest quotation he could find today was at \$44 a ton, and the quantity very limited. The price is going up higher. In the West, asphalt brings \$50 a ton, and hard to get at that.

One engineer said that there are not more than 1,000,000 granite blocks available in Massachusetts. He figured the available supply of granite if bought now would not pave much more than a mile of streets. With asphalt from \$44 to \$50 a ton and the supply uncertain and growing less, this engineer does not see how an extensive paving program with first-class materials can be carried out here in Boston, especially with the contractors having to wait for the street paving committee to get together to study and to solve a problem which he says already has been solved.

There is no doubt that what the people of Boston want is streets and street paving, say observers. They don't care half so much for programs as they do to see actual progress, they declare. Why the big department of public works with its cost of millions to the taxpayers is obliged to hold up until the year is half over is a question becoming more and more asked.

## FOOD POSITION IN NORWAY TODAY

Drastic Measures Adopted by Government to Insure Greater Production

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—For reasons unknown to the public the agreement between Norway and the United States has not been signed at the moment of writing, but according to statements made by the Norwegian Government it is hoped that difficulties as to detail will not hold up the agreement much longer; meanwhile the food troubles in Norway are naturally increasing.

Further very drastic measures have therefore been adopted to insure the greatest possible increase in the home food production. It has been the Government's ambition to increase the plowed area by 50 per cent. This requires additional capital, and twenty-seven million kroner have been voted for providing fertilizers and so forth. Opportunities have also been afforded for obtaining cheap loans with municipal guarantees. The Ministry of Defense have arranged that the performance of military service shall not interfere with work on the land.

These measures being considered insufficient, powers have now been taken to conscript civil labor, and anyone between the ages of 16 and 65 may be called upon to do work of national importance. Anyone so employed will be entitled to receive at least the same amount in wages as he received in his previous employment, and farmers will be entitled to contributions from public funds when such wages are higher than those normally paid for agricultural work. School children from the ages of 10 to 15 will work on the farms through their holidays under the direction of their teachers. The idea is to form an organization similar to that of the Boy Scouts. Horses may be commandeered and factories may be closed down or their work restricted when

men are needed for the land. Farms which are not well worked may be temporarily expropriated.

It has often been stated that Norway has sufficient potatoes, but the fact has always been overlooked that the abundant potato harvest has had to replace, to a very large extent, those feeding stuffs for the cattle which were purchased in other neutral countries but were not allowed to reach Norway, and also to mitigate the failure of the hay crop. Besides this, potatoes cannot be transported in Norway during the winter weather.

As a result of all this the most northerly districts of the country are now suffering not only from the scarcity of grain, but also of potatoes. The people here had to start eating the seed potatoes and this will mean yet another problem to be overcome. The Government have been able to buy about 20,000 tons of "kjalrabli" in Denmark and efforts are being made to hurry the shipment direct to those northern parts.

Curiously enough it is in those northern latitudes that the Socialists have had the most power. This is somewhat surprising, seeing that they obtain their livelihood from the sea, which is certainly not the monopoly of anyone. It has been pointed out, time after time, that the extreme elements within the Socialist Party have been fighting hard for control. Less than two months ago, at the National Socialist Congress, they only accounted for 11 per cent of the votes. Nevertheless the constitutional Socialists were warned that if they wished to avoid seeing the extremists in command of the party machine, they would have to accept the challenge, just as Branting had done in Sweden. Evidently they are to pay dearly for their procrastination, for a new meeting held recently at Christiania resulted in a victory for the Socialists, whose objects are frankly revolutionary.

The German press has been very menacing in its attitude against both Sweden and Norway, but particularly against the latter country. The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has attacked the Norwegian press and people in violent terms, accusing them of being pro-Entente and of abandoning their neutrality in the commercial agreements with Great Britain and America. The German press also very cleverly points out the great danger threatening the Scandinavian countries from the Bolshevik anarchy. There is no doubt that this is a very good card to play because it would be useless to ignore the fact that Bolshevism is felt to be the greatest danger of all, and many are inclined to welcome its suppression, even though effected by Germany.

## EGG PRESERVING IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued a general license authorizing any person to acquire eggs for the purpose of preserving them for use in his own household, provided that notice of the number of eggs to be acquired and preserved is sent to the food control committee for the district in which the person usually resides, and that the number of eggs so acquired does not exceed the number of eggs stated in such notice, or if objection is taken by the committee to the number stated, the number permitted by the committee. A food control committee have power to reduce the number proposed if they think it necessary after taking into consideration the size of the household and the quantity of supplies available in their district. Subject to this reasonable limitation Lord Rhonda wishes to encourage the preserving of eggs for use in the household during the winter months.

## CANADIAN POLICE FOR FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Within a month the Royal Northwest Mounted Police will be en route for the front, under the name of the R. N. W. M. P. Overseas draft, 600 strong and under the command of six of their own officers. Major Jennings, Captain Newson and Lieutenants Tupper, a grandson of Sir Charles Tupper, La Nauze, Wood and Allard are the fortunate men. All save the last won commissions a few years ago from the ranks of the famous force. Inspector Proby, who ranks with a major, is over age to go as an officer and is reverting to the noncommissioned ranks in order to see active service. Recruits have been brisk, and 280 civilians have joined the force, mostly young farmers with a sprinkling of bank clerks.

## PROTEST COAL EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Business men of Winnipeg met at the Board of Trade headquarters recently, for the purpose of formulating a strong protest (which will be sent to Ottawa) against the embargo on American anthracite to points west of Winnipeg. If the business men cannot get an absolute guarantee that Winnipeg at least will be supplied with sufficient hard coal to prevent hardship. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Society of Civil Engineers and was attended by members of the Board of Trade, the Retail Merchants Association, the Winnipeg Coal Dealers Association and a large number of private citizens.

## TWO MORE COUNTIES DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SHERBROOKE, Que.—Two counties in the Eastern Township on May 1 went on the dry list—Compton and Missisquoi—the result of the vote taken some months ago. In Compton County the towns affected are Cookshire and East Angus; in Missisquoi, Farnham and Cowansville.

## MUSIC

Cincinnati Chorus and Bach  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion—Second concert of the Cincinnati Musical Festival, Eugene Ysaie conductor, Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., evening of May 8, 1918.

CINCINNATI, O.—Even in a city as musical as Cincinnati, where the traditions of choral singing are scrupulously and lovingly observed, it is good for those who like music to get back occasionally to a day of Bach. To be sure, the "St. Matthew" Passion without cuts is considerable of a dose for one day, but we need it. We have got far away from the fundamentals of melody and counterpoint in these days of impressionism in our composition; it is good for us to return occasionally and review the solid basis of the music of our time, and for such a purpose the "St. Matthew" Passion without cuts is admirable.

This is a work which demands of conductor and chorus a deep understanding of rhythm, close attention to tempo and great precision of intonation. It requires also a reverent spirit, which, however, must not eclipse the intensity of its drama.

On the side of expression, it was given last night probably better than could have been done anywhere else in the United States. The list of soloists contained many famous names; the May Festival chorus of 311 voices was augmented by a boy choir of 300; besides the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and the four-manual Music Hall organ, another two-manual organ had been built on the stage; every ancient instrument called for in the score with the exception of the oboe di caccia, was used; and conductor, soloists, chorus and orchestra were all honestly anxious to make a creditable showing.

On the side of interpretation, there will be those among the audience who would have liked a little more dramatic feeling shown. Mr. Ysaie apparently does not consider this a dramatic composition. He loses sight of the fact that it tells the most dramatic story in history, tells it simply, powerfully and thrillingly and with an intensity that is the very essence of drama. Therefore, certain expected pauses, as after the recitative, "But once more Jesus cried aloud and departed," were lacking, as were certain stately retards, which would easily have added to the dramatic feeling.

As it was, Mr. Ysaie kept the melodic line flowing steadily, neither hurrying nor unduly retarding, and the chorus sang with fervor and conscientious attention to the conductor's beat. A second hearing of the choir strengthens the impression of the excellent disposition of its volume. The small island of men, almost entirely surrounded by women, emits a body of tone that is remarkable for volume and color. The climax of the evening's work of the chorus came in the Sanhedrin recitative, "He Saved Others," which also afforded excellent opportunity to measure its ability.

Among the soloists, Mme. Matzenauer's beautiful contralto created the strongest impression. Her warm, even tone took on a certain pervasive quality in the aria, "O Pardon Me," that brought an involuntary ripple of applause. Mr. Whitehill grasped the dramatic possibilities of Pilate's lines and Mr. Murphy sang with a fine discrimination of feeling. Mr. Werrenrath, always artistic, measured up to the part of Jesus vocally. The soprano solos in the second part, taken by Miss Garrison, do not usually fall to a coloratura voice, but this singer made them most effective. This was largely due to the warmth of her voice, a quality rare in coloraturas.

## ORGANISTS' ELECTION

BOSTON, Mass.—Officers elected at the annual meeting of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, held at the rooms of the Harvard Musical Association, include the following: Dean, Everett E. Truette; sub-dean, Benjamin L. Whippley; secretary, John H. Loud; treasurer, Wilbur Hascall. On the executive committee are John D. Buckingham, Albert W. Snow, Homer E. Humphrey, Raymond C. Robinson, Francis W. Snow and Allen W. Swan.

## RED CROSS GIFT SALE AT CHRISTIE'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The famous "great rooms" at Christie's have been the scene of more than one Red Cross sale, but judging from their thronged condition on the day of the private view, this year's sale is attracting as much attention as its forerunners. Some idea of the vast size of the collection of furniture, china, embroidery, jewelry, plate, musical instruments, pictures, drawings, manuscripts and so on, which have been presented for sale by various donors, may be gathered from the fact that it was to take no less than sixteen days to sell them.

Coming in from the street one found some fine cabinets ranged on either side of the lower hall together with a big pillared oak bedstead of Jacobean design and date, while behind these, on the walls, and on either side of the staircase hung huge pieces of embroidery. The big room at the top of the staircase, with its somber background of crimson wall and dark wooden pillars and pilasters, provided a remarkably fine setting for the multi-colored assemblage of fine embroideries and tapestries, including a gorgeous Sixteenth Century Italian table cover and a richly-colored Persian carpet, hanging on its walls, and the furniture and china below them.

At a lower level than the great pieces of tapestry and embroidery there were shown small specimens of choice embroideries, including some interesting examples dating from the time of Charles II, among these being a panel executed in that curious variety of needlework known as "stump" work. Two glass cases of English and

French porcelain in this room made an effective foil for one another, the intense blues and greens of the Sevres contrasting strikingly with the delicate coloring of the English Chelsea and Bow china figures near by.

In some people's opinion one of the most interesting things in the sale was to be found in this room in the shape of the pair of Chinese Ho-Ho birds presented by Messrs. Duveen, and once the property of J. Pierpont Morgan. They were enameled in "famille rose" and their coloring, at the same time both brilliant and delicate, was remarkably beautiful. Altogether these two birds standing opposite to one another on their rock-work plinths, their gay pink-crested heads gracefully bent, form a most remarkable and striking pair, for all the fact that they do not stand more than 20 inches high.

The silver collection contained one especially interesting piece in the shape of a Charles II silver-gilt porringer and cover presented by Sir Ernest Cassel. The lower part of the bowl is embossed with an acanthus leaves and palm leaves, the almost flat cover is chased with acanthus foliage and has a fruit-shaped knob surrounded by six acanthus leaves. The bowl bears a Latin inscription and the date 1675, its size is unusual and it is an exceedingly interesting specimen of the silversmith's work. A great deal of valuable jewelry has been sent to the sale, among it being two pearl necklaces of 106 and 81 pearls respectively, which had been presented by a number of ladies whose names were printed in the catalog, each lady being the donor of one or more pearls.

The general level of the pictures was not, perhaps, quite so high, comparatively speaking, as that of some other departments, but there was some interesting work to be seen. The little David Cox known as "The Pavillon de Flore Tuilleries, Paris" is charming and would be remembered as having been shown in the David Cox exhibition in Birmingham in 1890. The Queen had presented one of the original set of Edmund Dulac's illustrations to "Sinbad the Sailor and other Stories from the Arabian Nights," published by Hodder and Stoughton in 1914, which gave a fine color picture of an eastern town with its cream-colored houses and gayly-hued crowd and the intensely blue sky overhead.

There were some interesting drawings by Burne Jones, and a portrait of President Wilson by Cecil Cutler came in for its share of attention. Blank canvases on which portraits or pictures would be painted by various well-known artists for the highest bidders are always a feature of these sales. Among the portrait painters who this year made this offer were Ambrose MacEvoy, Frank Dicksee, John Lavery, John Collier, Orpen and Shannon, while Clausen had undertaken to paint "a landscape" for the purchaser of his canvas. C. R. W. Nevinson an "army subject," and James Pryde an "Architectural subject with figures."

The list of autograph letters and manuscripts by well-known people was a very lengthy one, representing a large proportion of the literary celebrities of the last century. Thackeray and Dickens figure in it, needless to say, and Matthew Arnold, Robert Browning, Carlyle, George Eliot, Ruskin, George Meredith and Stevenson, as well as well-known people belonging to an earlier period.

There was a letter written by Longfellow on Nov. 18, 1852, to Miss Eliza Cook in which he mentioned Tom Hood and Dickens, and an interesting one from James Russell Lowell containing an appreciation of Rudyard Kipling. Altogether a remarkable collection of interesting and beautiful things, some of them very valuable, had been got together for the Red Cross sale at Christie's in this fourth year of the great war.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PLANS FOR TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Concord, N. H., Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—That new Hampshire's tourist and summer boarding business will not suffer the setback that had been anticipated on account of the war is the opinion of hotel and resort proprietors now. Reports are that the demand for accommodations are greater than last year.

Registration of automobiles up to May 8 shows an increase of 29 per cent over 1917 in pleasure cars. A big decrease had been looked for on account of pleasure-cars and curtailment of the rate of increase in pleasure cars, if maintained through the season, would result in an average of one automobile for every three families in the State.

Reports are that a larger percentage of cottages at New Hampshire beaches have been engaged in advance for the summer than ever before. The only curtailment in summer business reported is the decision not to operate the Mt. Washington railroad.

## FLOUR AND BREAD REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The flour and bread (regulation) order, made by the Food Controller, provides that no person may retail flour on or about his premises unless he has applied for a certificate of registration before May 1, and unless he holds a certificate of registration by May 11, these certificates being obtainable from local food committees. A retailer who has duly applied and is subsequently registered may sell from his cart in the ordinary way of business. A retailer registered as a hawk or costermonger is only permitted to sell from his cart, stall or barrow, and at such other place as may be named in the certificate. Similar formalities must be observed by all manufacturers for the sale of bread, flour cakes or biscuits. Certain simple particulars have to be furnished on the application forms, which are necessary in order that the respective uses of flour may be known, and for enabling the Ministry of Food to ascertain the requirements of bakers in every area.

## FEDERATION AS A RUSSIAN PROBLEM

Soviets Appear to Be Getting More Powerful, Says Professor Harper—Romanoff Reports Are Not Confirmed

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reference has been made in a preceding article to the Russian Commissaries who correspond to Ministers or heads of government departments, as the "government"; but they are the "administration." At the beginning of the Bolshevik régime the Commissaries acted with vigor, force and speed. On one occasion Lenin was criticized by the Soviet Congress for not submitting an important decree which had been issued by the Commissaries. Lenin's response was that he did not have time, and also that such procedure had been submitted to the Congress of the Bolshevik régime. Thus there was a conflict between the first Bolshevik Congress and the Soviet Congress of last November, which was the new body called and organized by the Bolshevik leaders themselves. But since that first month of Bolshevik régime the Soviets have been re-elected, it would seem, and have held another All-Russian Congress. The Soviet body now sitting in Moscow is the Executive Committee of a third All-Russian Congress. One does not know just how the Congress itself was elected, or how the Executive Committee was selected. Lenin and the other Commissaries would seem to be responsible to this Executive Committee. It was the Congress that ratified the treaty. Though one is not sure that the Congress, or its Committee has been elected in a regular manner, without undue influence or control, there now seems to be complete accord between this central Soviet body and the "Administration."

But what sort of a government is this, or is it one at all? Here is another question on which one must have more definite information before he can come to a decision. But here again there are facts that point in a certain direction. It would seem that the Soviets are becoming more and more powerful politically, extending their influence throughout the country, and not simply in the larger cities, as was the case at the beginning of the Revolution. The principal slogan of the Bolsheviks, their simple but forceful battle-cry, was from the very start: "All power to the Soviets." Under the Lvoff and Kerensky régimes the Soviets exercised enormous influence—many thought them the real power from the very first days of the Revolution. But the Soviet organization of October, which supported the idea of coalition with other groups, was dissolved by the Bolsheviks; for the Bolsheviks wished "all power" to the Soviets.

This last idea of "all power" to the Soviets would seem to be the significance of the recently announced official title of the new régime in Russia. One has now "The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic." Does this title exclude the possibility of all groups cooperating? Does it represent a "one-class dictatorship," such as prevailed during the first months of the Bolshevik régime? Or is this formal title the working out of a political order which will give all classes an opportunity—in other words a democratic order? Again the reports from Russia are too meager to allow one to answer these questions in a definite manner. But one can at least analyze this title, and suggest toward what it seems to point.

The last word, "Republic," is clear. And here one can say with more or less definiteness that one has a permanent fact. It became clear by June of last year that any compromise, such as a constitutional monarchy, was quite out of the question. At first many genuine liberals and supporters of the Revolution advocated a constitutional monarchy. For them the name was unimportant; they wished a responsible, democratic government. But soon these same men saw that the idea of a monarchy was out of the question; the last acts of the old régime discredited monarchy in Russia. Some Americans still think of and mention the Grand Duke Nicholas.

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT, INC.  
Springfield, Mass.

## Will Hold Saturday An Unusual Sale

which will provide one of the biggest buying opportunities this store has ever had the privilege to present.

We refer you to our advertisement in the daily papers of Friday evening for the details.

## Haynes & Company

Always Reliable  
346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

## The New Oxfords Are Ready

You'll appreciate the comfort and style that they'll bring you. All the newest leathers and colorings in models to fit all feet and please all fancies.  
\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 to \$12

He seems to them to be the easiest, quickest, and surest way out of the present trouble. A strong authority may be reestablished—Lenine has been that—but it is not at all likely to take the form of a monarchy. It is to be a "Russian Republic." The reports that come every now and then of a movement being started to restore the Romanoffs, are not confirmed; and such reports should be discounted as German-inspired.

But what is Russian or Russia? Central and Northern Russia, Eastern Russia and Siberia are the areas where the so-called "Great Russians" predominate. The Ukrainian Rada now always refers to the "Great Russian Republic." The Soviet refers to the "Ukrainian" people, not using the other name which was current until the Revolution, that of "Little Russian." The "White-Russians," have not gone far in "self-determination," and they are on the west, exposed for the moment to the German invaders. These three groups could be classed as "Russian" if one is using ethnological terminology. But under the idea of self-determination, especially where it is a case of "federation," other groups could come in. So the word Russian used here in the title is not necessarily a narrow ethnological expression. In any case the title does not exclude the possibility of non-Russian groups coming into a "Russian" federated republic.

Federation is going to be one of the great problems for Russia. What the "Russia" of the future will be will depend largely on how "federation" is understood. One thing was apparent to all observers of the Revolution and especially to those who had been studying the course of events in Russia during the last decades. From the first it was seen that there was to be extreme decentralization in Russia, as the logical result of the extreme centralization of the old régime. Because of the way she was treated under the old idea of a "Russian Empire," Finland has become completely separated from Russia, physically but more particularly psychologically. The present Russian-Finnish situation is one of the most outstanding instances of what may be called the "sins of the old régime." Poland also is to be independent of Russia; this was proclaimed by the first Provisional Government. But if one has a very loose federation—and that is possibly one of the "ideas" which will emerge from the Russian Revolution—then there may be a close and vital bond between Poland and Russia. Even the Finns may come in—perhaps their present experience with the German occupiers will make them take a less antagonistic attitude toward everything Russian.

## BRITISH PETROL ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—A renewed appeal for public cooperation is made by the economy section of the Petroleum Executive. The demands of the fighting services for petrol are daily becoming greater. The public are invited not to hire motor cars or to use taxicabs when they can walk or avail themselves of public means of conveyance. Gas taxicabs must be available for business and other necessary purposes, no able-bodied man or woman should use one, unless by reason of absolute necessity. The use of taxicabs for selfish amusement is the cause of much ill feeling as well as waste.

**Albert Steiger Company**  
"A Store of Specialty Shops"  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Annual Spring Sale of  
Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Suits  
EVERYONE WHO BUYS A SUIT NOW MAKES A SPLENDID INVESTMENT  
The price of woollens today is over 100% higher than last year, and the cost of the tailoring is 50% higher than last year. Many of the fabrics contained in these suits cannot be obtained later at any price, and in view of these facts they are the greatest values we have ever offered.  
The materials included are men's wear checks, gabardines, harrington stripes, pique twill, tricotine, velours, allovertones and others.  
The suits included are navy blue, black and white, blue and white, marine blue, tan, rookie and gray.  
The sizes are misses' 14, 16 and 18, ladies' 34 to 44, and stout sizes up to 48.  
Suits that were \$25.00 and \$27.50, at... \$22.75  
Suits that were \$25.00 and \$27.50, at... \$22.75  
Suits that were \$25.00 and \$27.50, at... \$22.75  
Suits that were \$25.00 and \$27.50, at... \$22.75

**Forbes & Wallace**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Philippine Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises  
\$2.98  
Hand-Made and Hand-Embroidered  
Featuring a most attractive collection of beautifully embroidered models in butterfly, grape and other effects—each at least a dollar saved on every garment in this collection.  
FORBES & WALLACE

**ARTHUR A. CALL**  
Fine Groceries  
144 State Street SPRINGFIELD  
Good Shoes and Hosiery  
FOR ALL THE FAMILY  
Fine Shoe Repairing  
MORSE & HAYNES CO.  
376 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

**The Fifth Ward Market**  
C. A. WRIGHT  
473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
**Hand Carved Frames**  
We make them in many styles and finishes, for photographs, mirrors, water colors and paintings.  
J. H. MILLER CO.  
21 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

## TROLLEY FREIGHT MEASURE ADVANCED

Senate Sends Measure to Third Reading After Amending to Make the Pony Express Law Apply to the Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Amended to make the pony express laws apply to street railway companies engaged in carrying freight, express and baggage, the bill to authorize the trolleys to become common carriers, in order to increase their revenues, was advanced to a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate on Wednesday. Under the original wording of the bill, temperance advocates were apprehensive lest the laws preventing the transportation of intoxicating liquors into non-license cities and towns of the State would be annulled in so far as the trolleys were concerned.

The pony express amendment, moved by Senator Churchill of Amherst, makes it impossible for a trolley company to carry liquors into a dry community without a license obtained from the local authorities. Since the law was amended to eliminate the feature which required each community to grant at least one pony express license, it has become more difficult for the local officials in dry towns to issue such licenses.

Trolleys may engage in the common carrier business, under the pending bill, already passed in the House, subject to the authority and regulation of the local licensing officials of a city or town. The railway companies are given the right to appeal within 30 days to the Public Service Commission from decisions of local authorities.

An appropriation of \$216,000 for the Massachusetts Agricultural College for the current fiscal year has been favorably reported in the Senate by the joint Committee on Agriculture and Education.

Conferees of the Senate and House have been named to adjust the differences of the two branches on the bill providing for a minimum tax on trust companies in Massachusetts. The banking interests wish to delay the operation of the law another year, and the Senate supports this view, while the House insists that the \$100,000 in additional taxes which the bill is expected to raise shall be made available this year.

Representative Greenwood of Everett has presented the petition of the Mayor of Everett to permit the city to borrow \$50,000 for refunding abatements of taxes for 1917.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in the Senate a bill for the appointment of three dog officers in each county to see that existing laws are enforced.

**MASSACHUSETTS W. C. T. U.**  
BOSTON, Mass.—Membership day celebrated by the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. at its headquarters on Massachusetts avenue yesterday, added a new list of 700 women and 70 men to the membership roll. A reception and entertainment were given in honor of the state president, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson.



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET

### STRONG AS RULE

Lower-Priced Rails Become Prominent, With New Haven a Leader—Steel Jumps Upward Again

As a whole, the bull stock market in New York continued in the early part of today's session. Some of the issues that have gone up so rapidly lately lagged in a way that might be expected. Railway shares were prominent, especially some of the lower-priced ones. New Haven, for instance, was very strong, at an advance of more than a point, and Southern Railway gained 1 1/4. Missouri Pacific went up 3/4. Foreign bonds were strong.

In the first few minutes of Boston trading today, New Haven was conspicuous for strength, and Elevated also went up a point.

Irregular price changes prevailed throughout the morning in New York. War bulletins and profit-taking caused moderate reactions in some leading issues. Reading forfeited more than a point at one time and United States Steel a point, but those declines were more than offset by the further strength of New Haven, St. Paul common and preferred, Southern Railway, Bethlehem Steel, American Sugar and Pullman. Advances in those stocks ranged from 1 to 3 1/4 points. Pullman rose 3 1/4 to 118.

Crucible opened up 3/4 at 67 1/2 and advanced to 68 1/2. Great Northern preferred started off unchanged at 90 1/2 and later sold up to 91 1/2. St. Paul rose 1 1/4 to 42 1/2. Erie first preferred's rise amounted to 1 1/4 to 31 1/2. Cuba Sugar gained 1 1/4 to 30 1/2 after opening up 1/4 at 29 1/2. New Haven advanced to 34 1/2 compared with 32 1/2 at the close yesterday. Southern Railway reached 23 1/2, a rise of 1 1/4 points. Steel common opened off 1/4 at 102 1/2, reacted to 102 and then hardened slightly.

In Boston Gulf opened off 2 points at 110, but later rallied to 111 1/2. New Haven was up 2 1/4 points at one time to 34 1/2, with a subsequent recession to 34. Boston & Maine was strong. It rose 1 1/4 points to 29 1/2 after opening unchanged at 28. Elevated sold up to 61 1/2, compared with 60 1/2 at the close last night.

Later in the afternoon the New York list took on fresh added strength. Steel common spurted to above 105 compared with a low of 102 for the session and a closing yesterday afternoon of 103. American Ice rose nearly three points. The rest of the market retained great strength.

In Boston in the afternoon United States Steel rose to 105.

New York total sales 1,369,700 shares, \$3,971,000.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1918	1917
Total reserve	£30,132,000	£23,000,000
Circulation	£48,625,000	£43,000,000
Other assets	£1,425,000	£2,000,000
Other liabilities	£6,410,000	£6,425,000
Public deposits	£128,129,000	£9,525,000
Govt. securities	£7,573,000	£3,201,000
Govt. cash	£5,871,000	£58,000

Decrease

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.20 per cent against 17.65 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 19.69 to 20 per cent in this week last year. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £384,900,000 against £378,740,000 last week.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$59,983,260	\$34,386,885
Balances	15,299,145	7,665,345

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$140,632.

## LONDON MONEY

LONDON, England—Consols for money 5 1/2; Grand Trunk 8 1/2; De Beers 12 1/2; Rand Mines 2 1/2. Bar silver 49 1/2 per ounce. Money bills 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3 1/2 per cent. Three-months bills 3 1/2 per cent.

## NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lead firm, spot 7.00@7.12 1/2; spelter firm, East St. Louis delivery, spot 7.00@7.25.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, probably showers; warmer tonight; moderate west to south winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Friday showers, warmer tonight on the mainland.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight except showers and warmer in Vermont; Friday showers.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 52.10 a. m. 59.12 noon 65.

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	52
New Orleans	70
Buffalo	50
New York	54
Chicago	58
Philadelphia	58
Cincinnati	62
Pittsburgh	62
Denver	62
Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	40
Portland, Ore.	44
Jacksonville	48
San Francisco	48
Kansas City	72
St. Louis	72
Nantucket	52
Washington	54

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 14:22; High water, 11:30 a. m.; Low water, 5:30 p. m.; Moon rises 4:32 a. m.; Sets 7:52 p. m.

MOON VEHICLE LAMPS 8:22 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
Allis-Chalm.	84	84	84	84
Am Ag Chem.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am B Sugar	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can.	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car Fr.	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Am Cot Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pt.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Ice Sec	27 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	30
Am Ice Sec pf.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49	50 1/2
Am Int Corp.	53	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Lined.	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Am Lined pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75
Am Loco.	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67
Am Steel	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Steel pf.	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Sugar.	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97	98 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Am Writ pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Zinc	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Anacosta	65 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Asso Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Atchafon	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafon pf.	82	82	82	82
At Coast Li.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
At Gulf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111	111
Bald Loco.	82 1/2	84	81 1/2	83 1/2
Balt & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co.	89 1/2	91	89 1/2	91
Batoplas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Beth Steel B.	84	86 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Brook R T	40 1/2	42	40	42
Burns Term.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Burns Bros.	132 1/2	133	132 1/2	133
Butte Cot. s.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Cal & Ariz.	70	70	70	70
Cal Pac Cor.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cal Petrol.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Can Pacific	144 1/2	149	143 1/2	149
Central Fdy.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Central Fdy pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cl Leather.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Cl Leather pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Cer de Pas	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
CM & St Paul	40 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Chi R & P	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chi R & P pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chi R & P pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi & West	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi & West pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chi & N W	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
CCC & St L.	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Chu Peabody	34	34	34	34
Col Fuel	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Col Gas & El.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Col South	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Con Can	70	70	68	70
Corn Prod.	39 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99
Cru Steel	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Cru Steel pf.	91	91	91	91
Cuban CSug.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	80	80	80	80
Del & Huds.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Elkhorn	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
F M & S pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gas W & W	34	34	33 1/2	34
Gen Electric	147	147 1/2	147	147 1/2
Gen Motors	118 1/2	120 1/2	118	120 1/2
Granby Min.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Green Can	44	45	44	45
Gulf Mobile	30	30	30	30
Gulf States	104 1/2	107	104 1/2	107
Harv of N J	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Has & Bar.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	54	52 1/2	54
Ill Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Int Ag Corp pf.	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Int Con Cor.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	28 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2
In Nickel Ct pf.	90	90	90	90
In Paper	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
J K Case pf.	87	87	87	87
Kan City So	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kelley Tires	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kelley Tires pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Knex & Ohio	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kress Co. pf.	103	103	103	103
Lehigh Steel	84	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2
Lehigh Val.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Loose Wiles	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
L-W 2d pf.	62	62	62	62
Max Motor	26	26	26	26
Maxwell pf.	34	34	34	34
Maxwell 1st pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May Co.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mex Petrol	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Middle St.	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Mo & Ohio	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Mo & Ohio pf.	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5
Mo K & T pf.	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Mo S & L	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Mo Pacific	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	23
Mo Pac pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Biscuit	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Nat C & O	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Nat Lead	59	59	58 1/2	59

Nevada Con . . . .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
NY A Brake . . . .	129	131	129	131
NY Central . . . .	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{7}{8}$
NY Dock . . . . .	22	22	22	22



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL INDUSTRY'S  
WAR JOB IS BIG

Trade, However, Now Hitting  
Pace Set for It by Government  
Needs—Greatest Pressure Ex-  
pected to Be Relieved July 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The steel trade is coming quickly into the new stride on war work, says Iron Age, which continues: Even those of its leaders who were in the best position to gage the Government's demands in the remainder of the year were surprised at the size of the job provided for them by the War Industries Board. There was almost equal surprise at Washington at the final showing after four months' efforts to get estimates from Allen, the army, the navy, Railroad Administration and all essential industries.

Buying of iron and steel for general use has stopped short. No consuming industry is reported closed, but some are plainly marked for restriction. The pleasure automobile output will be cut down greatly. Pig iron shipments to stove and sanitary foundries are likely to be curtailed.

There is still the belief that 60 days' concentration on war needs, and the appeal this may make to workmen to increase output, will relieve the situation in no small degree by July 1. An important steel company is passing the pledge for full cooperation with the Government down the line through its operating departments, as well as its sales organization, to be individually signed.

On the other hand, some items in the government schedule are growing. The steel that must be sent to Great Britain and France on General Pershing's pledges is now put at 1,250,000 tons, an increase of 500,000 tons over the estimate of four weeks ago. In the past week General Pershing has called for 100,000 tons of rails, and of these 76,000 tons will be supplied from the 67½-pound rails rolled for Russia, and still stored in this country. A Pennsylvania mill will roll the remaining 24,000 tons in 80-pound sections.

The April pig iron statistics bear favorably on the war steel situation, showing the largest month's output since May, 1917. At 3,288,211 tons in the 30 days of last month, production was at the rate of 109,607 tons a day, compared with 3,213,091 tons in March, or 103,648 tons a day. The gain was thus nearly 6,000 tons a day.

On May 1, with 354 furnaces in blast, an increase of 10 in the month, production was at the rate of 113,440 tons a day, which would mean 41,000,000 tons of coke iron in a year. In 1917 the production of coke iron was 38,270,000 tons. Such a gain over last year's rate is highly significant.

Though the figures are not yet compiled, it is known that the steel ingot production in April made a good increase over the record in March.

Two steel companies have labor disputes on hand, involving several thousand men, and inquiry will be made by the National War Labor Board at Washington this week. Adjustment is expected, though in one case the eight-hour day comes up as a new issue.

Of 2,200,000 tons of shell steel already allocated for 1918, shipments thus far amount to 1,500,000 tons. The year's orders on shell account are put at 5,000,000 tons.

This shell steel total is likely to leave as a by-product upward of 1,250,000 tons of relatively high-carbon material—the discard made arbitrarily as well as otherwise under the specifications. It is proposed that this should be utilized in some war products, as barbed wire angle stakes, despite more difficult fabrication than with soft steel. Part of the discard accumulations at mills may be moved, though only now and then, in concrete reinforcing bars and in light rails under the subordinated classes of business.

Pig-iron producers at a meeting in Cleveland, May 3, mapped out a plan which will put that industry under as close direction as now exists in steel making. A survey of all blast-furnace order books already begun will be completed. A similar inquiry into the uses consumers of pig iron are making of the metal shipped will follow. Some adaptation of the zone system of coke shipments may be made to save long hauls, but there is pig iron and pig iron and this method has its limitations.

WAR-TIME CHANGES  
IN CURRENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War-time demands have caused the issuance of four times as much federal reserve currency in the last ten months as in the similar period of the year before. A treasury report shows that \$1,365,000,000 federal reserve notes have been issued since July 1 last, and only \$239,000,000 retired, although last year in the same time \$382,000,000 were issued and \$109,000,000 retired. The total of national bank notes, however, has declined, since \$244,000,000 have been issued and \$279,000,000 retired.

In circulation now are \$1,669,000,000 federal reserve notes, \$706,000,000 national bank notes and \$11,000,000 federal bank notes, a total of \$2,385,000,000.

WHEAT CROP ONE  
OF THREE LARGEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A winter wheat crop of 672,539,000 bushels was forecast Wednesday by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on conditions existing May 1 and on a canvass of the acreage re-

maining to be harvested. With continued favorable conditions, the crop will be one of the three largest ever grown. The area of winter wheat remaining to be harvested on May 1 was 36,292,000 acres, or 13.7 per cent less than the acreage planted last autumn. The condition of the crop was 86.4 per cent of normal, indicating an acre yield of approximately 15.7 bushels. The production of rye, forecast from May 1 conditions will be 82,629,000 bushels, based on a condition of 85.3 per cent of a normal.

Production of hay will be 107,550,000 tons, based on a condition of 89.6 per cent of a normal and an expected acreage of 69,531,000 acres, of which 53,905,000 is tame and 15,626,000 wild. Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 11,096,000 tons. Average condition of pastures was 83.1 per cent.

## REAL ESTATE

Simon Mazur has taken title to the brick block on St. Albans Road, Back Bay, owned by Morris Weinstein, and assessed on \$32,900. Of this amount \$10,900 applies on 21,803 square feet of land. The deed came through Thomas M. Smith.

Robert Livermore has purchased from E. Sohler Welch, the 3½-story brick dwelling at 23 Charles River Square, assessed on a valuation of \$21,000. There is a land area of 1271 square feet taxed on \$9200 of that amount.

A small improved property has been sold by the Morris Chalfen estate. It is located at 51 Phillips Street, and consists of a four story and basement brick house, valued by the assessors at \$8000 and 2162 square feet of land valued at \$6500. Esther Kupinsky is the buyer.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

John Gallagher and wife have sold to Katherine F. Sullivan, who has resold to John F. Collins and wife, the frame store and apartment building at 993 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester. The parcel is assessed on \$6100, of which \$900 is applied on 2062 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling at 2 Hartford Street owned by Ambrose H. Dowling and wife, and assessed on \$5800, of which amount \$2000 is carried on 3915 square feet of land, has been sold to Elizabeth Riley.

WEST ROXBURY AND BRIGHTON  
Francis J. McLaughlin and wife have purchased the frame dwelling property at 29 Seaverns Avenue, West Roxbury, recently bought by Antonio Bensair and wife, who are the present grantors. The total tax valuation is \$3700, including \$1200 carried on 2459 square feet of land.

A frame residence property belonging to Carrie T. Jones, at 20 Webster Street, Brighton, has been sold to Laurie A. Sawyer. The total assessment is \$5700, of which \$1200 is carried on 4316 square feet of land.

## NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Papers have gone to record today confirming the sale of a frame house and 775 square feet of land, at 37 Fleet Street, North End, owned by the Jacob Gorman estate, and assessed on \$10,300, the land value being \$6200. Thomas M. Smith took the title.

Edward W. Fuller has bought the two-story brick stable and 2616 square feet of land at 124 Worcester Street. The property is valued at \$7900, of which the land carries \$3900. Fred L. Turner conveyed title.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Prices up to 1 p. m.	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	14 1/2	15	
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Boston & Montana	61	62	
Butte-Detroit	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Calumet & Jer.	1	1 1/4	
Canada Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Cornelia	16 1/2	17 1/2	
Consolidated	119	121	
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Cons. Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Curtiss	34	35	
Dixie	16 1/2	17 1/2	
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4	
First Nat'l Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Goldfield Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Hecia Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Jerome Verde	5	5 1/4	
Jumbo	9	11	
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Magma Cop.	31	32	
McKin Dar	40	42	
Midwest	10 1/2	10 3/4	
Midwest Refining	107	108	
Nixon	70	80	
Okla. P. & R.	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Okla. P. & R.	14	17	
Penn Ky	5	5 1/4	
Sapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	8 3/4	
Squibb Oil	12	12 1/2	
Standard Oil	12	12 1/2	
Smith Motor	2 1/2	2 3/4	
Submarine Boat	20	20 1/2	
Tuxpan	4	4 1/4	
Texana	94	98	
United Motors	23 1/2	24 1/2	
Unit Verde Cons.	40	41	
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Washoe	4	4 1/4	
Wright-Martin	10 1/2	10 3/4	

## STANDARD SREW CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Screw Company, having changed its fiscal year ending March 31, to conform to the calendar year, has issued the following combined income account for the nine months' period, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1917:

Net profit after depreciation and taxes	\$1,313,789
Dividends	588,413
Surplus	725,376
Previous surplus	6,249,476
Profit and loss surplus	\$9,777,447

\*Comparing 6 per cent on the preferred "A" stock, 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred "B" stock, and 19 per cent on the common stock.

After deducting dividends paid on the preferred "A" and preferred "B" stocks in the nine months, the balance of earnings on the \$2,500,000 common stock was equal to \$48.13 a share.

WAR ORDERS SPUR  
EQUIPMENT LINES

Government's Moves to Maintain  
Efficiency of Railroads Causes  
Activity in Car and Locomotive Building

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tremendous impetus was given the equipment trade by the huge orders for cars and locomotives placed by the United States Government in April, when the Railroad Administration initiated its campaign in the upkeep of the controlled railroads. The facts developed at the conference which had lasted several weeks, brought April up to the record for business placed throughout the equipment trade made years ago.

The meaning to the trade is somewhat obscure, though it is patent that the basis upon which the contracts were closed leaves to the efficiency of the makers the earning capacity of their plants. The announced basis is 100 per cent of the manufacturer's cost, estimated on the minimum bids, but since there are orders for at least as many more cars, and perhaps twice as many, coming within the next few months, it remains in the hands of the builders to clear their books swiftly and be ready for even a greater share in the next distribution of contracts.

In April the orders for cars were for approximately one-third the estimated capacity of the car builders of the country. Under the speed to be given war work and especially car building, as the movement of corps, supplies and troops depends upon the equipment makers' efficiency in filling the need of more rolling stock, lack of which has hampered the railroads of the United States for several years, it is presumed in the trade that what is now considered normal capacity will be only about 75 per cent of the new output development.

There is not only the efficiency in production that will have a bearing on the profits to be made, but there is also the effort to be made by the railroad administration to keep down the price of steel for use in car construction below the prices fixed by the War Industries Board. The money saved by this method, provided such as attends the efforts of the Government, will be divided equally between the administration and the builders.

April's total of cars was 101,382, domestic and export, compared with 14,274 in March, and 5785 in April of 1917. The total estimated cost of these cars is \$304,146,000, of which only \$666,000 approximately is for the export business. There were only 222 cars ordered built for export out of the total given.

The orders for locomotives placed during the month aggregated 1131, of which 1025 were for domestic use and 166 for export. The cost of these orders is estimated at nearly \$63,000,000, of which about \$1,300,000 is for the export orders. The orders placed compare with 63 in March, 364 in April, 1917, and 1349 in May, 1917.

The equipment trade had been awaiting government action long before the conferences began at Washington in March. In fact, the month just passed, save for the government orders for nearly 100,000 cars and 1025 locomotives, would have been one of very light business.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allen Town, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour. Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez de Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street. Cleveland—C. K. Chisholm; Essex. Dallas, Tex.—J. Zeimer; U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S. Montreal, Can.—T. H. Robinson; Essex. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour. New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Son; Lenox. New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. New York—E. Temko; U. S. New York—L. B. Bass; U. S. Philadelphia—H. Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—Robert G. Kuenzel; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; Essex. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers; Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex. San Francisco—Max Sommer & W. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour. Santiago, Cuba—J. Vidal; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—Joseph Berg of National Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—B. Munchwiler of The Famous Essex. Seranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko of J. M. Temko Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; U. S. Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Lenox.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Havana, Cuba—S. Beneljan; U. S. London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Apex Shoe Co.; Essex. Rochester, N. Y.—B. Levinson; U. S. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

## MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Lighting Companies reports net sales by controlled concerns for March and nine months ended March 31 as follows:

	1918	1917
March	\$118,771	\$107,871
From July 1	1,713,313	1,067,780

## BANK OF FRANCE EXPANDS

PARIS, France—An increase of 3,000,000,000 francs is authorized in the circulation of the Bank of France to 30,000,000,000 francs under a decree just published.

PENNSYLVANIA  
ROAD'S POSITION

Company Expects Early Receipt  
of Quarterly Rentals From  
Railroad Administration

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in examining the statement of earnings for the March quarter, showing a large deficit, find encouragement in the statement of the Director-General that payments have been made to the New York Central on account of the first quarter's rentals of that company and its controlling lines under the federal plan of control. For March Pennsylvania Railroad shows a net railway operating income of \$1,041,079, a decrease of \$3,220,000 from March, 1917. Income of \$1,041,079 helped to reduce the large railway operating deficit incurred in January and February to \$8,091,377.

To date the Government has made no payment on account of rentals to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The statement issued by the Director-General in connection with the payments and loans to the New York Central shows that an advance of \$7,000,000 was made to the Pennsylvania Railroad. This advance, however, was necessary for capital purposes. Pennsylvania had to obtain funds received from other sources to make up the deficit. This was in effect a loan to the Government, but the public statement regarding advances made by the Government to the railroad companies, states the Railroad Administration asks for collateral and interest.

The situation is interesting in view of the recent declaration by the Pennsylvania board of the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 31, calling for the disbursement of approximately \$7,500,000. The dividend payable Feb. 28, 1918, with exception of \$344,216 was appropriated out of the net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. The amount so appropriated was \$7,143,459 and the \$344,216 balance was appropriated out of the accumulated profit and loss account.

With the Government having made no payment to date to the Pennsylvania Railroad on account of the rentals for the March quarter and with the Pennsylvania disbursing \$7,500,000 in cash on February 28 to shareholders and to disburse another \$7,500,000 at the end of this month, students of finance are wondering if the Pennsylvania management has not been forced to borrow money to pay dividends until the Government pays the rentals due.

The Government has many demands upon it for advances to the Allies and for its own heavy expenditures, but with receipts from the Liberty Loan and tax payments coming in, the Treasury may appropriate to the use of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund sufficient amounts to pay to the railroads rentals to make up the heavy deficits incurred in January and February due to abnormal weather conditions. Later on it is contemplated that the Government will make payment of rentals monthly to the railroad companies.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

Stock	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	71	73
Amoskeag, pfd.	79	81
Arlington Mills	125	127
Bates	270	275
Borden	110	112
Brookside Mills	160	162
Charlton Mills	139	141
Columbus Mfg. Co.	120	122
Dorchester Mfg.	1100	1105
Dwight	118	120
Everett	112	114
Farr Alpaca	170	172
Flint Mills	160	162
Hamilton Mfg.	162	164
King Philip Mills	165	167
Lancaster Mills	90	92
Lane Cotton Mfg.	162	164
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	118	120
Lincoln	112	114
Lyman Mills	138	140
Manomet Mills	146	148
Mass. Cotton Mills	134	136
Mass. Mills in Ga.	85	90
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	68	70
Nashawana	115	117
Pepperell	194	196
Naumkeag	155	160
Nonquitt	133	135
Pacific	140	142
Pennell	194	196
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	187 1/2	189
Salmon Falls	65	67
Sharp Mfg.	82 1/2	84
Shawmut	102 1/2	104
Tremont & Suffolk	112	114
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	250	252
Wamsutta Mills	130	132
West Point Mfg. Co.	205	207

## MISCELLANEOUS

American Gas	222
American Mfg.	132
American Mfg.	132
Chapman Valve, pfd.	81
Chapman Valve, pfd.	81
Draper Corp.	112
Greenfield Tap & Die	120
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	165
do, pfd.	92
Hood Rubber	122
Pepperell	96
Plymouth Cordage	197
Saco-Lowell Shops	140

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Stock	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	920	929
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195
Indiana Pipe Line	85	100
Ohio Oil	230	235
Prairie Oil & Gas	480	485
Prairie Pipe	274	278
South Penn Oil	274	278
Standard Oil, Ind.	215	219
Standard Oil, Ky.	320	310
Standard Oil, N. J.	543	548
Standard Oil, N. Y.	265	268
Union Tank Line	84	87

## HARTMAN CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Hartman Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, these changes in earnings:

	1917	Decrease
Net profit	\$508,316	\$1,252,717
Dividends	450,000	450,000
Surplus	53,316	1,742,717
Increase		
On Dec. 31, 1917		
On Dec. 31, 1916		

AFTER-WAR NEEDS  
IN BANKING LINE

Amalgamation of This Kind in  
England Intended to Aid  
Manufacturing and Exporting  
to Pay Debts in Goods

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recent amalgamations of certain large banking institutions in England gave rise to an investigation there. The public was apprehensive of a possible "money trust." Four such amalgamations occurred within three months. Two latest were London County & Westminster and Parr's banks, giving combined deposits of about \$1,026,000,000 to be followed within a few days by the merger of the London City & Midland Bank with the London Joint Stock Bank, which gave combined deposits of \$1,355,000,000, by far the largest operation of its kind.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London lately, Chairman Holden of the new "London Joint City & Midland Bank" showed why these bank amalgamations were to be regarded as fulfilling a useful purpose. Their large resources would prove the bulwark of British finance and commerce after the war. Reports of the meeting indicate his explanations were well received and appear to have unarmored apprehension that mergers among great banks might be injurious to the commercial industry of the country.

Chairman Holden held that amalgamations would render more funds available for distribution among manufacturers, and enable them to increase output to the greatest possible extent at the end of the war. He pointed out that withdrawal of foreign money at present employed in England is likely to bring about a difficult position as regards exchange, for which the best remedy will be rapid expansion of manufactured goods. Peace is likely to bring, in fact, a monetary crisis, differing in kind from but almost as difficult to handle as that which occurred at the outbreak of the war. In addition there will also be the problem of reducing the amount of so-called "artificial currency" in circulation, which will require assistance of powerful banking resources.

As Americans also have been witnessing aggregation of banking capital and resources of late, and are likely to entertain the same suspicion regarding a money trust, opinion of this leading British banker is not without its significance. The gist of his remarks may also be applied to the United States in regard to after-the-war problems, and the necessity for strong banking units.

Sir Edward Holden said in part: "We shall all have to buckle to, and it will be a question of the bankers doing their utmost to assist you to produce and for you to increase your exports as much as you possibly can. The difficulties will be so great that I could be sure that it could be done, I would say, 'Go and manufacture stocks like mad, and have those stocks ready for the time when the war is over, so that we can begin to export them and meet the exchange through that medium instead of gold.' That is the policy of the big banks, and I firmly believe these later amalgamations have taken place because no one can foresee the position we shall be in after the war, and people would rather be in the arms of big banks than paddle their own canoe."

The effect of the amalgamation going through now will be to distribute more money among the industries. The policy of big banks is to assist industries to turn out larger exports. Those who oppose are driving bankers into the narrow line, and are saying, "Keep small and don't get bigger." Industries have benefited by amalgamation, because they could get more money and the thing has become more liquid."

In place of a tendency at outset of the meeting to deprecate bank amalgamations, the Chamber finally passed a resolution, proposed by Sir Edward Holden, that: "This association recognizes the need for powerful British banks with resources adequate for demands of our home and foreign trade, but considers that Board of Trade should be empowered to guard against agreements, amalgamations or working arrangements between banks which can be shown to be injurious to commercial interests."

LACKAWANNA  
STEEL'S BIG PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For 1917 the surplus of the Lackawanna Steel Company available for the \$35,097,500 outstanding stock amounted to \$16,106,976, equal to 45.



**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

**COLONY STREET.** Books, Stationery,  
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies.

---

**MRS. ADA TREDENNICK**  
**DRY GOODS AND CONFECTIONERS**  
**314 EAST MAIN STREET**

---

**USHNELL SAYS**—Patronize the grocer who  
sells for cash and receive the benefit  
low prices. 33 East Main St., Meriden.

---

**BARKER & FINNEGAN,**  
**CLOTHIERS — FURNISHERS**



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

## JACKSON, MICH.

**Jacobson's**  
Ladies and Misses  
Outer Garments  
JACKSON MICHIGAN

**Hopkins & Smith**  
GROCERY

122-126 N. Mechanic  
We Share Our Profits With You

**T. A. SENEY, Meat Market**  
512 FRANCIS STREET

**MEATS AND FARM PRODUCE**  
Farmer Cured Ham, Bacon and  
Sausage, Rich Cream Cheese and  
Provisions. Choice Butter and Fresh  
Eggs a Specialty.

**MYRON STILWELL**  
Groceries

400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 800  
We Deliver on Prompt Delivery

**CHAS. E. RIGGS**  
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING  
Cor. Woodward and Thompson

**Peoples National Bank**  
CHARTERED 1865  
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all  
new equipment.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
Centrally Located.

**FOR CUT FLOWERS AND  
FLORAL DESIGNS**

**CLARA BROWN & CO.**

160 MAIN STREET, WEST  
Telephone Bell 377—Citizens 888

**R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER**  
The Biggest Little Jewelry  
Store in Jackson

915 East Main Bell phone 903

**ARTHUR PICKLES**  
PLUMBING

Corner Francis and Washington

**Edward A. Bancker**  
Insurance

508 CARTER BUILDING  
J. J. AUSTIN

Dealer in  
FINE BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS  
1139 East Main Street

Give Him a Trial and Save Money

**ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP**  
JACKSON, MICH.

## SAGINAW, MICH.

**OWENS'**  
WALK-OVER  
BOOT SHOP

"The Shop A-Mend"

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

**A. E. JOCHEN—Shoes**

314 GENESSEE AVENUE

**American State Bank**  
4 per cent interest paid on savings  
and Certificates

RESOURCES OVER \$1,300,000.00

**ROBERTSON'S  
LAUNDRY**

Phone 79

**Chas. A. Pierson**  
JEWELER

Fine Repairing  
BREWSTER ARCADE, SAGINAW

**SKIRTS and WAISTS**  
NOW ON DISPLAY

**WILLIAM C. WIECHMANN**  
MADAME GROVES  
DRESSMAKING

Both Phones 631-W. 519 1/2 Genessee Avenue.

**RICHTER—Gowns**

516 S. CHANDLER ST.

**SCHAEFFER BROS.**  
Dealers in Fresh and Salted Meats  
SAUSAGE OUR SPECIALTY

Both Phones 221 Leeper Ave.

**FRANK W. PERRY**  
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES

254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**WALK-OVER  
BOOT SHOPS**

Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
727 Nicollet Ave., 1380 Robert St.

Keeping Apace with Bootdom's  
Smartest

**KITZMAN BOOT SHOP**

721 NICOLLET

**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES

99 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

**B. K.**  
The Home of  
GOOD  
CLOTHES

Furnishings and Hats  
for Men, Boys  
and Children

**BROWNING, KING & CO.**  
Robert at 16th Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY NEW ARRIVALS IN COATS  
SUITS AND DRESSES

You will find our merchandise well selected  
with the touch of refinement that every  
woman appreciates. We will be pleased to have  
you call and inspect our stock.

KARN'S 104 E. 7th Street

**COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.**

**PETERSEN & SHOEING  
COMPANY**

Everything for the Home.

**NEW YORK CITY**

**HOISTING  
LIFT VAN  
ON BOARD  
STEAMER**

New,  
Fireproof  
Storage

For Household  
Furniture  
Clean, Separate,  
Locked Rooms.

WAREHOUSE  
240, 242, 244 West 6th St.  
FOR RENT AND REMOVAL  
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.  
16 Broadway, New York.

**LYNN, MASS.**

**SHOES**  
For the Entire Family

**HODGKINS' SHOE STORE**

J. C. PALMER, Manager, Established 1865  
260 Market St.

**Hunt's**  
Accommodated  
HUNT'S GRILL

100 Broadway, New York.

**BON TON CORSETS**  
Give the New Bonnet  
GODDARD BROTHERS  
1434 MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

**COAL**  
Artistic and Economical and Wood  
SPRINGER, BREED, STEVENS &  
DEWALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

**Smith THE FLORIST**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.  
Successor to Erb & Erb

106 WEST MAIN ST.  
PHONE 642

**JEWELRY**

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

**N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.**

Building, Shelf  
and Heavy  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,  
Bicycle Supplies.

**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN EDW. CO.**

**BACON'S TEMPLE GARAGE**  
Day and Night Service

Tel. 3135-F 2 313-317 North Rose St.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**  
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING

101 E. Main, 112 So. Burdick—W. W. BRIGGS

**KNIGHT STUDIO**  
Commercial and Portrait Photography  
808 Bank Bldg. Phone 2505, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Furniture, Lamps and Novelties**  
E. L. TAPLE  
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

**MAKINPARK PRESS**  
Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars,  
Catalogs. 312 North Rose St. Tel. 3551.

**CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP**  
213 N. ROSE STREET

W. P. DARLING  
Coal, Coke and Wood  
Phone 118 820 First Street

WM. E. METZGER  
General Sheet Metal Work—Warm Air Heating  
122 North Edwards Street Phone 3405

**Quality  
and Style  
FOR MEN**

**Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe**

51 Monroe Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**Brink & Beecher**

**MEN'S  
READY TO WEAR APPAREL**

Grand Rapids, Michigan

**CARR-HUTCHINS-  
ANDERSON COMPANY**

Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes  
For Men and Boys

**MCCURDY'S**  
UNDERWEAR-HOSIERY

"HURRY TO MCCURDY" 67 Div. Avenue No.  
**HOUSEMAN & JONES**

FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

SPECIALISTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

**The Manhattan Shoppe**

51 1/2 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**FREYLING and MENDEL'S**  
WEALTHY ST. FLORAL CO.

"Say It With Flowers"

Florists Telegraph Delivery—Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CHAS. B. EDDY**

The Sign of Good Things for the  
Table

138-140 E. Fulton Street

**Miss Teal**  
Confectionery, Soda Fountain  
Service, Light and  
Table D'Hotel  
Luncheon.

National City Bank Building

**Chicago Packing House Markets**  
PRICE—SERVICE—QUALITY

**W. T. PETTY CO.**  
132 Division and 1220 Madison Aves.

**BERTH MARKET**  
WE SELL  
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE  
243-245 Monroe Avenue

**Cody Hotel Cafeteria**  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through  
Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**WYOMING PARK**  
Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb  
S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners and Builders

**OGDEN, UTAH**

SUITS, OVERCOATS, TO ORDER, \$15.  
DUNDEE WOOLEN MILLS, professional tailors  
for men. Cleaning, pressing and repairing.  
Alhambra Theater Building, Hudson Avenue.

S. H. O. E.  
Good Shoes for the Whole Family  
H. W. JONES CO., 2461 Wash. Ave.

**BROWN-CARLSON-TRESEDER**  
Clothing and Furnishings. Ogden, Utah

**PAINE & HURST**  
Where the Women Trade.  
There must be a reason.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE—Care of prop-  
erty for non-residents a specialty. W. C. AN-  
NADY, 2427 Hudson, Ogden, Utah.

**BILLINGS, MONT.**

**BILLINGS DYE HOUSE**

117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**

100 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

**BLOSSOM**  
FINE MILLINERY

303 S. Burdick Street

**J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.**  
DEPARTMENT STORE

The Satisfactory Store for Quality  
and Service

**GILMORE BROS.**

Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

**Smith THE FLORIST**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.  
Successor to Erb & Erb

106 WEST MAIN ST.  
PHONE 642

**JEWELRY**

DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

**N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.**

Building, Shelf  
and Heavy  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,  
Bicycle Supplies.

**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN EDW. CO.**

**BACON'S TEMPLE GARAGE**  
Day and Night Service

Tel. 3135-F 2 313-317 North Rose St.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**  
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING

101 E. Main, 112 So. Burdick—W. W. BRIGGS

**KNIGHT STUDIO**  
Commercial and Portrait Photography

808 Bank Bldg. Phone 2505, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Furniture, Lamps and Novelties**  
E. L. TAPLE

4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

**MAKINPARK PRESS**  
Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars,

Catalogs. 312 North Rose St. Tel. 3551.

**CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP**  
213 N. ROSE STREET

W. P. DARLING  
Coal, Coke and Wood  
Phone 118 820 First Street

WM. E. METZGER  
General Sheet Metal Work—Warm Air Heating  
122 North Edwards Street Phone 3405

## GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**LEADING FURRIERS  
of WESTERN MICHIGAN**

**Rason & Dours**

120 Monroe Ave., GRAND RAPIDS

**Cold Dry Air Storage  
for FURS**

Woolens and Wearing Apparel

OUR vaults are now located  
in the new fire-proof Grand  
Rapids Savings Bank Building,  
where temperature is kept contin-  
uously below freezing by the most  
modern cold storage method.

The building is fire-proof and  
our vaults are absolutely safe in  
keeping.

SMALL COST—3 1/2 per cent of your  
valuation. Just telephone or write us.

**POWERS-BUTLER CO.**  
PLUMBING SPECIALISTS

Let us attend to your plumbing wants.  
"Service First, That Lasts."  
22 Fulton St. Phone 1099

**DOMESTIC  
SCIENCE  
FIRELESS  
COOKSTOVES**

May Be Seen in  
Grand Rapids

**POSTER  
STEVENS  
& CO.**

Cleaning and  
Dyeing  
Repairing  
Accordion  
Plaiting

**ECONOMY  
NETTAGE & SEC  
DYE HOUSE**

Canfield & Pearce Company

WALL PAPERS, PAINTS, PICTURES  
DRAPERIES AND REED FURNITURE

96 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**RODAS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE  
FRAMING AND ART GOODS**

**THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.**  
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
**THE HERRICK PIANO CO.**  
New location—35 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

**DUNN ELECTRIC CO.**  
Fixtures—Repairing—Wiring

572-576 Division Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## DENVER, COLO.

**THE JOSLIN  
DRY GOODS CO.**

Believes in Honest Merchandising—  
Honest Advertising

Your money will always meet its  
Equal at The Store Accommodating  
IN DENVER, COLORADO

**Hedgcock and Jones**

The Specialty Store of the West  
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES  
719-1677 ST. DENVER

**THE  
A. T. Lewis & Son**

Dry Goods Co.  
DENVER

A store where no transac-  
tion is complete until the  
customer is satisfied.

**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**  
QUALITY JEWELRY

Mfg. Jewels, Accurate Watch Repairing  
827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER

**THE DIETER BOOKBINDING CO.**  
RULING, BINDING AND  
LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

1835 Champa St., DENVER. Phone M-3054.

**WE SPECIALIZE**  
Personal Cards—Business Cards  
Wedding Announcements and Invitations  
THE IDEAL PRINT SHOP—"DAVISON"

1835-37 Champa St., Denver. Phone Main 5480.

**THE UNION PRINTING AND  
PUBLISHING COMPANY**

Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.  
1835-37 Champa St., Denver. Phone Main 5480.

**TURNER PRINTING COMPANY**  
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS  
147 Glenarm Place Tel. Cha. 4012

**The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.**  
Special attention given to repair work  
PHONE MAIN 1169

1935-37 Walton Street, Denver, Colo.

**MOTOR STORAGE & TRANSIT CO.**  
Bike at 22nd St., Denver. Phone Champa 3153.

Moving, Storage and Shipping  
Forwarding and Distributing Agents.

**ANDREW McHILLAN**  
CARPENTER and CABINET MAKER, JOBBING  
Tel. M 5880, DENVER

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Music  
with  
Meals

**White  
Cafeteria**

INDIANAPOLIS

**CIRCLE FLOWER STORE**

An Indoor Garden

45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

**The Consolidated Printing Co.**

FOURTH FLOOR—WELSH BLDG.  
Call Main 5130

**YOUR WAR GARDEN**

**SEEDS**

It's patriotic to  
grow vegetables  
for your own con-  
sumption. Start  
your war garden  
now.

THIS STORE HAS ALL THE  
NECESSARY TOOLS AND REEDS.

**HERPOLSHEIMER CO.**

**Friedman-Spring**  
DRY GOODS COMPANY

ANNOUNCE THEIR ANNUAL  
**MAY WHITE SALES**

All departments participating  
WILL LAST ENTIRE MONTH OF MAY

Ready-to-Wear Apparel, Goods by the Yard,  
Articles for the Home—everything, in fact, that  
is white, will be featured during the month,  
at most



## EDUCATIONAL

TECHNICAL SCHOOL  
AT MANCHESTER

How Lecture Courses for Artisans  
Grew Into Mechanics' Insti-  
tutes—Municipal Idea—  
Founding of Owens College

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Few things are more interesting than to follow out the gradual evolution of an idea. In the latter half of the Eighteenth Century a professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow instituted courses of lectures intended especially for artisans, and finally bequeathed his property for the foundation of a technical institution in Glasgow called after him, Anderson's College. George Birkbeck, appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in that college, delivered for three years gratuitous courses of lectures for the benefit of workmen and then removed to London, where he continued his philanthropic schemes. After a period of discouraging experiences he took a leading part in the foundation of the Mechanics Institute, which later became known as the Birkbeck College. Another leader in this movement was Lord Brougham, whose brilliant career began at the University of Edinburgh with the study of natural science and mathematics, and who came to London in the same year. He was soon one of the most ardent advocates of what was then styled the "diffusion of useful knowledge."

During the greater part of the Nineteenth Century, the Mechanics' Institutes afforded almost the only means that enabled those who had suffered from an inadequate provision of elementary education before the Act of 1870 to make up for the deficiencies in their early training. Nowhere were these institutes more successful or better established than in the north of England, and especially in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Just as Anderson's College has grown into the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, so the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, founded in 1824, is now the Municipal School of Technology at Manchester.

There remains, however, a second thread to be picked up before the close association of this technical school with higher education in Manchester can be seen in its true light. Brougham was not only interested in bringing knowledge to the artisan population, but at the same time he took steps to establish in London a university free from all religious or sectarian distinctions. How these efforts led to the foundation of University College on a non-sectarian basis, and to the subsequent establishment of King's College under Church of England control, is a tale of division only useful here in so far as it explains why London has not, and Manchester has, a thoroughly organized teaching university with its appropriate technological department. For even technical education in the South felt this rivalry of the colleges. The Mechanics' Institute in London never developed as fully as Birkbeck must have hoped. Schools of engineering grew up at University College and King's, and when neither of them proved to be adequate to the needs of the metropolis, there was established the City and Guilds Engineering College at South Kensington, which, joined to other provisions for technical education, became consolidated as the Imperial College of Technology, an institution that has never been incorporated as one of the constituent colleges of the University of London. The clue, then, that has now to be traced, is the manner in which Manchester avoided the mistakes of London, and contrived to associate its school of technology as intimately with the university upon the one hand, as with the municipality upon the other.

One advantage that the northern city had lay in its more fully developed civic spirit, but perhaps a greater advantage was due to the later development of its university institutions. It was not until 1851 that the Owens College was founded in accordance with the will of John Owens, a Manchester merchant, when already some of the results of disunion in London were sufficiently apparent.

Started with an endowment of £100,000 in a house formerly inhabited by Richard Cobden, the college grew until, from being the first constituent member of the Victoria University (that university—in the northern counties which included colleges in Liverpool and Leeds), it attained in 1904 independent rank as the University of Manchester. In the same period of half a century, the Mechanics' Institution developed from a privately managed enterprise to a municipal school of technology, the most noteworthy date in this development being the years 1889-90, when the technical instruction acts placed at the disposal of local authorities all over the country very large sums from the national exchequer—in the aggregate amounting to nearly £500,000 a year—for the promotion of technical instruction. On the passing of these acts, the governors of the Manchester technical school decided to transfer it to the corporation; and within 12 years Mr. Balfour was able to declare at the opening of the new building that it was, perhaps, the greatest fruit of this kind of municipal enterprise in England. The value of the site, buildings and equipment exceeds £250,000, while the annual cost of maintaining the college is approximately £50,000. Towards this expenditure the city of Manchester contributes some £20,000; other items of income are government grants, £15,000, and students' fees, £12,000; the remaining £3000 of receipts comes from

neighboring local education authorities and from other sources. Some of these roughly estimated figures are of course disturbed by the war.

Not yet, however, has the end of the clue been reached, for the chief administrative difficulty remains to be explained. No small part of the service which the School of Technology renders to the great industrial area in which it is situated still consists in classes, mainly held in the evening, for students whose ordinary employment occupies the greater part of their time. Many of these classes are not of university standard, and cannot therefore suitably come under academic supervision. Moreover, the governing body responsible for the buildings, equipment and staff of the School of Technology is the Manches-

ter City Council. How then can the university exercise control over even that part of the work of the school which is of university standard, and how can its students share in the social life of the general undergraduate population? The solution given to this problem is as elegant as it is simple. The School of Technology has become connected with the University of Manchester by the establishment of a faculty of technology. The principal of the School of Technology (as dean of the faculty) and the heads of the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, applied chemistry, and architecture departments of the school (as professors of the university) are members of the University Senate. Thus it is only necessary for the faculty to be given a sufficient autonomy in regard to choice of staff, plan of work, teaching, examinations, and discipline, to make the general supervision of the university and its senate consistent with an ultimate control of the City Council and its education committee.

Such a simple administrative expedient appears no longer to be possible in London; at any rate, the Royal Commission on University Education in London was only able to propose this solution as a general basis of reconstruction in regard to the technological teaching of the university, and has recommended additional administrative machinery which need not here be considered.

The Municipal School of Technology is, then, an integral part of the University of Manchester. It stands, many-storied, at the corner of Sackville Street and Whitworth Street, a stately monument to civic interest in education. Its students come from Manchester itself, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and in quite large numbers from countries beyond the seas. Living with relatives in approved lodgings, or at one of the licensed university halls of residence—such as Dalton Hall and Hulme Hall, or in the case of women, at Ashburne Hall and Langdale Hall—they belong to the various students' unions; including, besides their own special union, the University Union and the Women's Union (both representative of club life), the Athletic Union, and the Officers Training Corps. Those who are aiming at the degree of Bachelor of Technology must satisfactorily complete a three years' university course in accordance with the special ordinances and regulations. It is noteworthy that for several years before the war, the demand of firms engaged in industry for graduates of the School of Technology considerably exceeded the supply.

In addition to this regular undergraduate population, the School of Technology has also students intent upon industrial research, for the most part in cooperation with firms engaged in the production of goods in Lancashire. The governing body of the school (or college as it is shortly to be called) provides a number of research scholarships, each of the value of £100 a year. New departments are added from time to time; for instance, a department for post-graduate research, bearing upon the manufacture of intermediate products and finished dyestuffs from coal tar; or again, the newest department of all, that on industrial management. A record of investigations undertaken by members of the teaching staff and students of the school is printed from time to time by the photography and printing crafts department. To give the titles of many of the papers would convey little to those unacquainted with special technological developments, but anyone who looks into these volumes cannot

but be impressed with the high standard achieved by the department responsible for their production; it is a standard comparable only with that of the journals and annals of the chief scientific societies of England.

In the last place, attention may again be turned to those evening classes from which issued the whole movement culminating in the Manchester School of Technology. One remarkable fact should be noted, that these evening classes are stated to benefit all the day work; for the professors and lecturers find that their intercourse with evening students—many of them university graduates—who are engaged all day in industrial practice, is hardly less effective than their own consulting work in keeping them abreast of industrial develop-

ments of their eldest son, Capt. Eric Dennis, who, after having been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished bravery, was killed in action at the battle of Vimy Ridge, the sum of \$60,000, for the full endowment of a new chair to be known as "the Eric Dennis Chair of Government and Political Science."

In his letter acquainting the board with his wish to endow the chair, Senator Dennis desired that it go to the appointee to the new chair as a suggestion from him and Mrs. Dennis (one of the most public spirited and best known women in Eastern Canada) that he should arrange to give two or more lectures of a public character in connection with the chair; that from the surplus income a portion be annually used for the purchase of books



Municipal School of Technology at Manchester, England

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the Easter conference of the National Union of Teachers, the president (Miss E. R. Conway) announced the result of the voting on the question, "Are you in favor of the alliance of the National Union of Teachers with the Labor Party?" The figures are as follows: For alliance, 15,434; against alliance, 29,743. The majority against the proposed new policy is therefore 14,309. This is a most important decision, for temporarily it commits the greatest union of teachers in the country to the development of their interests in combination with all other teachers, including those in secondary schools and university colleges. It is to be hoped that this policy, which is consistent with the support of the single national Register of Teachers and the Registration Council, will be pursued in a single-minded fashion, but since the membership of the National Union is 97,000, there is evidence of an indifference or ignorance in regard to this highly important question which augurs ill for the hearty support of any particular policy.

Whose is the best claim to be regarded as Oxford's "most perfect public orator?" According to a correspondent of the Oxford Magazine, Dr. Merry, Rector of Lincoln, was "so absolutely happy in his voice, his Latin, and his wit, that it used to be said that even ladies who knew no Latin could divine what he was talking about. His orations, published by the University Press, will survive him as a memorial of his brilliant gifts, and also in some sense as material for University history. Those unclouded days of his rectorship, when his gracious and kindly wife was still with him, were the happiest years of his life. His active brain was always busy, and his wit and humor were sometimes almost overwhelming. I have known him to scintillate through a whole evening, no one else venturing on rivalry. Sometimes he would rake up old rhymes and stories from a tenacious memory, which came tumbling over each other with hardly a flash of silence. I remember that one night he was full of nursery rhymes, and on one of these, a poem of Jane Taylor, as I afterwards found, I remarked that it would go very neatly into Latin verse. Next morning as we were leaving chapel, he slipped into my hand the copy of elegiacs he had made after leaving us."

CHAIR OF POLITICAL  
SCIENCE MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Senator Dennis, proprietor of two leading newspapers in the Maritime Provinces, the Halifax Herald and the Evening Mail, and Mrs. Dennis, have just presented to Dalhousie University, this city, in

relating to the subject of government and political science; and that with the residue prizes be offered in the courses of the department, that in the final year to be not less than \$250, and carrying with it the obligation on the successful student to pursue at least one year's post-graduate study in the same department in another university to be approved of by the senate.

Dalhousie, which has a sound record of generous benefactions, has never had one which was more enthusiastically received. The chair is the first devoted especially to the science of government to be established in any university in Canada. The youth to whom it is a memorial was among the very first to volunteer for overseas service, being at the time scarcely more than a boy.

UNIVERSITY TO WORK  
WITH LABOR UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A movement representing a closer alliance between education and labor has been launched in this city, the University of Toronto and the local labor unions having taken steps to form what is to be known as the Workers Education Association, the chief aim being the better education of working people. Six classes will be started at once, and the best teachers on the staff at the university will give their services to the cause. The university authorities have donated \$1000 toward the carrying out of the plan for the first year, and the labor unions will give an equal amount.

These classes are open to trade unionists, to affiliated bodies and to those of the general public who show themselves to be in sympathy with the labor movement. The provisional executive includes Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University, Prof. R. M. MacIver, Professor Milner, Professor Sandford, James Richards, James Ballantyne of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, A. Farquhar and J. T. Gunn, of the Electrical Workers Union, W. Stockdale, of the Painters and Decorators, A. J. Glazebrook and R. D. Hughes.

WAR WORK OF ONE  
STATE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Popular knowledge of just what the war means to a university which is intent on serving the country in its time of need when expert service in the realm of natural science is called for, may be increased if facts as to the University of Wisconsin are given publicity. The department of physics has 10 on its staff off the campus, three serving in the army and seven in special government work at Washington. One of these is in direct charge of all auxiliary apparatus for aeroplanes, one is developing an aeroplane compass, another is collaborating in making submarine detection devices, and another is working in the federal bureau of standards. On the campus, in addition to its regular work, the department is proceeding with investigations in the field of submarine detection and is making recording mechanisms for wireless. Groups of students are being specially trained as experts in caring for wireless at the front, and others for high grade service in the signal corps.

SUPER-PUPILS OF  
GERMAN SCHOOLS

Psychological Tests Undertaken  
to Determine Fitness of the  
Advanced Children Chosen to  
Be Put in Higher Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Education Committee of the lower house of the Prussian Diet has approved the proposal that children from preparatory schools or similar establishments should no longer be given a preference over elementary school children in the matter of admission to the lowest form (Sexta) of higher educational establishments. Meanwhile Prof. Paul Hildebrandt has written a report for the *Kölnische Zeitung* on the scheme for the transference of particularly intelligent children from the communal schools to a higher school which has first taken definite shape in Berlin, where Dr. Reimann, the *Stadtschulrat*, has founded several special schools for such children.

The boys after completing their seventh school year in a communal school (which in Berlin has eight standards), and the girls after completing their sixth school year, enter the higher school from the second class in the communal school. The girls are then between 11 and 12 years old, the boys between 12 and 13. In view of this quickened rate of education the demands made on the children in these establishments are far more severe than is usual, the study of three different new languages beginning for the boys, for instance, in successive years, and the Berlin educational authorities have therefore been intent on selecting from the outset only really clever children.

In this connection, writes Professor Hildebrandt, it was at once apparent that the verdict of those who had taught them hitherto was not sufficient. The reports (*Zeugnisse*) received by the children, some 320 in number, whom it was proposed to transfer to a higher school, afforded in nearly every case the best criteria, but these reports were valuable only as testifying to the children's behavior and industry. Again, a mere examination into their knowledge would have been inadequate, since education in the various establishments whence they came was conducted with a different teaching staff and under varying conditions; and since, moreover, the home conditions, the social position of the parents and the nature of the work done at home, and so on, were contributory factors. It was therefore decided to intrust two expert psychologists, Drs. Moede and Ploekowski, with the task of holding an examination in proficiency and, on the basis of this examination, with the promotion of the children selected from the whole number of candidates.

According to a report issued by these gentlemen of the methods pursued, their inquiries were based on experiment. In pursuance of a program drawn up beforehand the children were examined by means of definite problems set to all of them on the chief functions of the intellect, the results being marked according to a uniform standard, and the child being assigned a place in an order of precedence for each individual function. Places in this order of precedence were first allotted to the various intellectual functions—memory, combination, concentration, comprehension, decision, intuition, and observation, and finally by combining and reckoning up all the marks thus obtained a definite result was reached.

The methods by which the various faculties were examined were as follows: Twelve pairs of syllables were written two by two upon a blackboard and then when the former of any two was called out the candidate was required to write down the second. This test was to enable the teacher to anticipate the ability to learn the words of a foreign language, and only in the case of the most brilliant candidates was this test as successful as in that of the other functions, from which the examiners concluded that memory and intelligence are not always entirely interdependent. On the other hand, the second test, which was concerned with memory combined with reasoning, was successful in the case of a far larger number of candidates.

Three logically connected words were spoken which had to be written down in the appeal thus being not only to pure memory, but also to logic and the gift of combining ideas. Then the candidates had to write down all that occurred to them on the mention of some particular word; this being intended to test fluency and abundance of ideas. The next experiments were concerned with the power of combination. Three ideas were mentioned among which there were several possible connections, and these connections had to be enumerated as fully as possible. A further experiment consisted in filling up according to the sense, of the lacunae in a written sentence in which dashes appeared instead of syllables that had been omitted. There was a difference in the answers to this question amounting in the case of the boys to between 130 and 30 correctly given syllables, and in that of the girls to between 115 and 8. Finally the children were called upon to show how the various parts of a rectangle drawn out of their place upon a blackboard required to be put together in order to construct the original figure. This experiment was designed to test the faculty of consideration, and here the boys showed themselves distinctly superior to the girls.

The degree of the capacity for concentration was ascertained by relating a short story to 12 children at the same time, and by setting them 12

simple sums in arithmetic. While they listened they were required to give the answers to the sums, and after a short pause to write down all they had retained of the short story. Comprehension was tested by a number of geometrical figures were given on which the characteristics common to all and their differences had to be enumerated; further, definitions were asked for, and, finally, the essential points of a very long story that was read aloud had to be given. The definitions test, in particular, was responsible for some excellent results, as well as for some complete failures. The test of capacity for decision was based upon the criticism of the report of a battle, the meaning of a picture, and the form likely to be taken by the conclusion of a story which had been broken off during its recital. In the latter case a logical conclusion had to be evolved from the preceding portion of the story. The following in connection with incidents related, questions as to their probability and suitability. Finally the capacity for intuition and observation was subjected to analysis. In this case a picture was displayed for a short time, and then a description of it was called for. Further, technical models difficult to grasp were set in motion, and the results due to their motions were asked for.

Thus, then, writes Professor Hildebrandt, the whole domain of intelligence was systematically inquired into on the basis of accurate methods, and the ultimate results of the selection were founded on it. Since there was no question of a general examination of children's idiosyncrasies, but rather of determining their suitability for attendance at a higher school, the pedagogic, he thinks, will not find much fault with this method of the employment of experimental psychology. An accurate examination of all the intelligent idiosyncrasies of this kind might indeed, he observes, often be of great use to a teacher in individual cases when, for example, the judgment of the parents and the teachers with regard to a child is completely at variance; it would be possible by such means to determine, without bias, which of the two parties was right. Moreover, the professor adds, the correctness of the system employed has already been demonstrated by the fact that after three months' instruction the verdict of the teachers in the Berlin establishments has almost entirely agreed with that of the psychologists.

ONTARIO TEACHERS  
MEET IN DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Educational Association convention, held in this city, brought together several hundred of the most competent teachers in the province.

Prof. D. R. Keys, professor of English at University College, and president of the Simplified Spelling Society, in a paper on "The New Spelling for the New Era," advocated reform in spelling in order to eliminate the numerous difficulties that the people of the allied nations would find in acquiring our language.

With regard to abolishing the study of the German language, Prof. J. MacGillivray said that "no matter how decisive the blow that we expect, we cannot blot out the language of the 80,000,000 of German-speaking people of Germany, German-Austria and Switzerland, nor their characteristics in art, literature and science. We must still compete in these, and a knowledge of their language is necessary."

Prof. W. S. Fox of Western University, London, speaking upon relative values of subjects taught, said that "the classics ought not to come back to the position of dominance they once had, and no other branch of learning should be allowed to predominate, the three great divisions—mathematics, natural sciences, philosophy and literature—being equally important, should command equal attention."

C. V. Corliss, manager of the Mond Nickel Company, deplored the paucity of actual material things brought into use as an actual medium, in an address on "The Relation of Education to Social and Industrial Problems." "Besides vocational training there was needed social and economic training," he said, "thus making some preparation to meet the menace of the uncontrolled distribution of wealth."

Agriculture, according to a statement by Inspector J. B. Danden, is being taught in over 1000 public and separate schools in Ontario and last year 2825 rural schools held over 300 school fairs.

## WINNIPEG RAISES SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The public school teachers of Winnipeg, of whom there are over 900, will in all probability have an advance of 20 per cent. in their salaries. At the present time they range from \$650 to \$1150 per annum for women teachers. The salaries of the men on the public school staff start at the maximum paid to a woman after a life-time of service and the maximum for men is \$2700. The increase will cost the taxpayers of Winnipeg not less than \$125,000 per annum. It is rumored that a new policy of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, will also be inaugurated.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRADUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—About 50 students received degrees at the annual convocation exercises at the University of Saskatchewan, held here on May 2. The chancellor, Sir Frederick Gaultain, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, presided.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Yale University's \$3,000,000 group of new dormitories, construction of which had begun, will not be built until national conditions warrant further activity. The case is typical. "Essentials first" is a rule that will govern granting of permits to colleges for use of material as well as permits for public buildings and places of trade and industry.

The Legislature of New York State has rapidly and with little or no opposition carried through measures recently introduced that "prohibit teaching in the public schools by aliens, and exclude from class use all books in German at all touched with German propaganda motives. The Board of Education of New York City has directed that diplomas be withheld from all boys of high, trade or vocational schools who do not meet the requirements of the Military Training Law which for some time has been obligatory but which has not been rigorously enforced. The board also is getting ready to aid in the process of training returning soldiers for vocational needs, and has its agent in Canada now studying methods used there.

South Carolina has shown admirable enterprise and up-to-dateness in setting a legislative appropriation of \$25,000 at work aiding rural communities in arranging for motion picture entertainments of an educational and truly recreational order. The State Bureau of Community Service supervises the work, and communities and the State share the cost. Following the display of the pictures, citizens and residents discuss community needs and resources and plans for local betterment.

Elimination or reduction of expenses at graduation or "commencement" exercises this season is formally urged by the federal commissioner of education. A 50 per cent cut in expense per person will, he estimates, save \$6,000,000.

The federal commissioner of education is urging that laws, ordinances and regulations of school boards that now prohibit married women from teaching in the public schools be suspended and repealed, so that the service of women of good scholarship, who have retired from the teaching ranks, be allowed to come back and serve at a time of crisis, when the ranks of teachers are being depleted so much by war work and when the number of normal school graduates is dwindling so rapidly.

Wisconsin's college of engineering at the state university is training women to test, operate and repair gasoline engines.

Reports indicate widespread adoption by the public schools of the new textbook material prepared for war education uses by the United States Bureau of Education.

The Belgian Commission now in the country, sent to study industrial management and the labor commission of the country, is also seeking opportunity to learn as much as possible of the university and college life of the nation; and to this end it is visiting the largest and best of the educational institutions. Several of its members are of the faculties of the universities of Ghent, Brussels and Louvain.

With the opening of the next academic year, Princeton University will radically change its curriculum so as to provide a continuous supply of officer material for the army and navy. Military training for all students will be compulsory up to the sophomore year, and then men will elect either the military or scholastic course. The courses are to lead to both army and navy appointments; and the Government is heartily cooperating in providing instructors both for the summer camps and for the academic year.

Only teachers who are citizens may be employed in public, private, parochial and normal schools in Minnesota, by order of the State Safety Commission.

The 2400 pupils of the high school of the city of Hartford, Conn., have had given to them as part of their war literature and incitement to national service a card which reads: WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING AGAINST

1. The theory that might makes right. (A professed German military belief.)
2. Disregard of international treaties. (For instance, Germany's violation of her treaty with Belgium.)
3. Oppression of weak nations. (For instance, Germany's cruel brutality to the Belgian people.)
4. Violation of democracy. (Germany's attempt to supplant it with monarchy wherever possible.)
5. Attempted world domination by Germany. (A professed ambition of the military party of Germany.)

It has the merit of being laconic and veracious.

## BETTER SPEECH AMONG PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Students of Central High School have organized Better Speech leagues, and are accomplishing excellent results in their efforts to eliminate carelessness in their speech. The art students have made and donated some clever posters to aid the girls and boys. The Better Speech leagues, now an important factor in many of the public schools of the State, have resulted from the vivifying efforts of the better speech movement fostered by the teachers of English under the leadership of Miss Claudia Crumpton of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo. At the annual meetings of the Alabama Educational Association, special sessions are set aside for the purpose of discussing this work.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Soldier

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Bible is preeminently the book of the soldier. He is honored in it from cover to cover. When the patriarch Jacob had wrestled with and overcome a false sense of life in matter he was renamed. "He had conquered material error," says Mrs. Eddy on page 308 of Science and Health, "with the understanding of Spirit and of spiritual power. This changed the man. He was no longer called Jacob, but Israel—a prince of God, or a soldier of God, who had fought a good fight." The name, therefore, of "soldier" is the most fitting one for every Christian, since all true followers of Christ, Truth, are counted as "children of the promise" or of Israel.

This becomes still more obvious when we consider the life of Jesus. Although we may not find the name of "soldier" among his titles, still a moment's reflection will show us that the Master is even today the truest and best type or example of a soldier the world has ever witnessed. Nay, he was more than that—he was in a marvelous way a great general. His campaign, if such a term may be used to designate the life and ministry of Christ Jesus, was laid down upon eternal laws, upon Principle, well understood, and it was for the salvation of the whole world. The whole world was to be made captive to the Christ, Truth, which dominated the life of Jesus of Nazareth. The Master, of course, realized that the battle would be fierce and the warfare long, because it was mental and not material, and no quarter could be given. For that reason his battle plans, hidden from material sense, were beyond the reach of time, nor could human act subvert or obliterate them, even as he indicated when he said, "Heaven

and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," a saying that expresses a more than human faith in the all-conquering Truth which he exemplified. Now the Master's plan for the captivity of every thought to Christ, Truth, was simplicity itself. It was the Truth overcoming in human consciousness, even as he was demonstrating to all mankind, the false belief that there is life, truth or intelligence in matter. "If ye continue in my word," he said, "then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It was none other than Christ Jesus, therefore, who inaugurated the true fight for freedom.

One of the prime elements that go to make up a true soldier is obedience. Here again we must turn to the example of Christ Jesus. No general ever made such unqualified demands for obedience as did our Master, neither did anyone ever render a more implicit obedience than he did himself. Like a true soldier he obeyed the demands of Principle even unto death. Because of Jesus' unparalleled obedience his commands were proved to be based upon that living Principle or Mind which dominated his life completely. "Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth," says Mrs. Eddy, "involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love." (Science and Health, p. 26.)

Now the great fact about Jesus' commandments is, as everybody knows, that if they were obeyed they would end wars for all time to come. Therefore the Master really began a warfare of extermination not only against war itself but against all of those deplorable human perversities that act as causes for war, such, for instance, as

greed, lust, envy, mad ambition and the desire for temporal power. His kingdom, which is also our true abiding place, he said came from above, from Spirit and not from matter. It was and is essentially, then, a kingdom ruled by a righteous peace, or the peace of righteousness, which is the same thing. The saying of Jesus, therefore, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword," simply meant that the false peace of unrighteousness or ease in matter would have to be destroyed because this false unrighteous peace would continue to engulf humanity in sin, disease, and discord of every name and nature. Jesus knew full well that obedience to his commandments would force an awakening from the sense or dream of life in matter, which is the false unrighteous peace, and bring on the inevitable conflict between Truth and error. Principle and belief until victory should be clearly seen to be on the side of right or spiritual understanding.

Another one of the things a soldier deems necessary is numbers—the bigger the army, so he has been told, the more certain is victory. But nothing is really farther from the truth. The Bible goes to great lengths to show us that numbers alone do not signify very much, but that the courage that is begotten of spiritual understanding means everything. One has but to think of Gideon and his handful of men, of David and Goliath, or of Jehoshaphat and the singers whom he appointed to go before the army to praise the beauty of holiness, to see all the value of moral courage, a courage based not upon a belief in a tribal god, but upon an unalterable Principle, eternally good. Indeed when an army is a mere expression of numbers, soldiers, so-called, are "like the beasts that perish." The warrior, therefore, who has a sense of Principle on his side, be it ever so faint, really outnumbered in conquering power any number of aliens, for he has an imperishable idea to fight for him. When the battle is the Lord's, He fighteth for us. The true soldier, then, as we now begin to see, is not flesh and blood, but an immortal or spiritual idea—the right idea of liberty and justice. It was very evident that Christ Jesus had in mind the power of the right idea when he referred to his army—"his more than twelve legions of angels," the divine messengers or ideas of Truth and Love, that would defend him and likewise those who, like himself, would fight for Principle at any cost to material self and sense.

## Aristides the Just

In all the vicissitudes of public affairs, the constancy he showed was admirable, not being elated with honors, and demeaning himself tranquilly and sedately in adversity; holding the opinion that he ought to offer himself to the service of his country without mercenary views and irrespectively of any reward, not only of riches, but even of glory itself. Hence it came, probably, that at the recital of these verses of Aeschylus in the theater, relating to Amphiarasus,

"For not at seeming just, but being so He aims; and from his depth of soil below, Harvests of wise and prudent counsels grow."

the eyes of all the spectators turned on Aristides as if this virtue, in an especial manner, belonged to him.

Of all his virtues, the common people were most affected with his justice, because of its continual and common use; and thus, although of mean fortune and ordinary birth, he possessed himself of the most kingly and divine appellation of "Just"; which kings, however, and tyrants have never sought after, but have taken delight to be surnamed besiegers of cities, thunderers, conquerors or eagles again, and hawks; affecting, it seems, the reputation which proceeds from power and violence, rather than that of virtue. . . . Aristides, therefore, had at first the fortune to be beloved for this surname, but at length envied. Especially when Themistocles spread a rumor amongst the people that, by determining and judging all matters privately, he had destroyed

the courts of judicature, and was secretly making way for a monarchy in his own person, without the assistance of guards. Moreover, the spirit of the people, now grown high, and confident with their late victory, naturally entertained feelings of dislike to all of more than common fame and reputation.

Coming together, therefore, from all parts into the city, they banished Aristides by the ostracism, giving their jealousy of his reputation the name of the fear of tyranny. . . . Ostracism was performed in this way. Every one taking an ostrakon, a sherd, that is, or piece of earthenware, wrote upon it the citizen's name he would have banished, and carried it to a certain part of the market place surrounded with wooden rails. First the magistrates numbered all the sherds in gross (for if there were less than six thousand, the ostracism was imperfect); then laying every name by itself, they pronounced him whose name was written by the larger number banished for ten years, with, however, the enjoyment of his estate.

When they were writing the names on the sherds, it is reported that an illiterate, clownish fellow, giving Aristides his sherd, supposing him a common citizen, begged him to write Aristides upon it; and he being surprised and asking if Aristides had ever done him any injury, "None at all," said he, "neither know I the man; but I am tired of hearing him everywhere called the Just." Aristides, hearing this, is said to have made no reply, but returned the sherd with his own name inscribed.—Plutarch (Dryden's translation).

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

## FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

## GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Bibury Court, at Bibury in the Cotswold Hills

One of the most interesting characteristics of the Cotswold country is the suddenness with which its beautiful views open out before one. The villages lie, for the most part, in folds of the hills with the uplands rolling away on either side of them, till in the next valley another village is

found. So, one may be walking along a road leading through bleak, exposed country, with very little to be seen except enormous bare fields stretching to the horizon, when, as the brow of a hill is reached, the ground drops steeply away and, almost at one's feet, is a Cotswold village, with its fine

church and charming houses of gray stone set among great trees.

Such a village is Bibury. The river Coln flows through the valley, and beside its calm waters, in which big bushes and trees are gently reflected, runs the village street, where, charming little cottages of gray stone, with

beautiful gables and chimneys, are set, facing the stream, amid gardens bright with flowers and resonant with the hum of bees.

Bibury Court, a beautiful old stone house, the greater part of which was built in 1623, though a part of it dates from the time of Henry the Eighth, stands out from its background of trees; and near it is the church with its square Norman tower which has stood for upward of six centuries. At one end of the village is the Swan Hotel, in the garden of which rises a spring which is said to pour out over two million gallons of water daily. This water, caused by the accumulation of the rainfall of a wide district, gradually filters its way through the limestone rocks, and eventually finds an exit here. The whole scene is very calm and peaceful and is a typical example of a Cotswold village, with no jarring note to break the quiet harmonies and soft tones of gray stone and wood and water.

## Just Now the Lilac Is in Bloom

Just now the lilac is in bloom, All before my little room; And in my flower-bed, I think, Smile the carnation and the pink; And down the borders, well I know, The poppy and the pansy blow. . . . Oh! there the chestnuts, summer through, Beside the river make for you A tunnel of green gloom, and sleep Deeply above; and green and deep The stream mysterious glides beneath. . . . I know it! and I know How the May fields all golden show. And when the day is young and sweet, Gild gloriously the bare feet That run to bathe. . . .

Would I were In Grantchester, in Grantchester!— Some, it may be, can get in touch With Nature there, or Earth, or such. And clever modern men have seen A Faun a-peeping through the green, And felt the Classics were not dead, To glimpse a Naiad's reedy head, Or hear the Goat-foot piping low. . . . But these are things I do not know. I only know that you may lie Day long and watch the Cambridge sky, And, flower-lulled in sleepy grass,

Hear the cool lapse of hours pass, Until the centuries blend and blur In Grantchester, in Grantchester. . . . —Rupert Brooke.

A Question of Doing Better It is not even a question of how much we are to do, but of how it is to be done; it is not a question of doing more, but of doing better. . . . Better our work unfinished than all bad.—Ruskin.

## The Visitor

Some one down the city street Passed unseen, on soundless feet. Who it was I did not know. But I saw worn faces glow, And I saw dim eyes grow bright With a rapturous delight; Sweeter came the children's laughter; Longer echoed it thereafter. Some one came and went along Through the wide street's crowded throng.

In the forest, far away, Some one crept at close of day, Folded softly wing on wing— A wind of spring! —Arthur Wallace Peach.

## Nearly All of Them Brought Books With Them to Work

"Indeed, the sweatshop was for me the cradle of liberty. It was also my first university. It was not long before I discovered that there were better things I could do with my free evenings than to frequent the cozy hangouts of my fellow countrymen. When I overheard a dispute between the young buttonhole maker and the curly-haired closer, on the respective merits of the stories of Tchekhov and Maupassant; and when, another day, the little black-eyed Russian girl who was receiving two cents per dozen shirts, as a finisher, boldly asserted that evolution pointed the way to anarchism and not to socialism, and cited the fact that Spencer himself was a Socialist, my eyes were opened and I felt ashamed of my ignorance. I had rather inclined to feel superior

to my surroundings, and to regard the shop and the whole East Side as but a temporary halt in my progress. . . . I had not realized that this grimy, toil-worn, airless Ghetto had a mind under its shabby exterior. It knew everything and talked about everything. Nothing in the way of thought interest was too big or too heavy for this intelligencia of the slums," writes M. E. Ravage in "An American in the Making."

"I observed that nearly all of them brought books with them to work. Yiddish, Russian, German, and even English books. During the lunch-hour, if the disputatious mood was not on them, the entire lot of them had their heads buried in their volumes or their papers, so that the lit-tered, unswept loft had the air of hav-

ing been turned into a library. While waiting for my next bundle of shirts, or just before leaving the shop, I would stealthily glance at a title, or open a pamphlet and snatch a word or two. I was too timid to inquire openly. Once a girl caught me examining her book, and asked me whether I liked books and whether I went to the lectures. I became confused and murmured a negative. 'You know,' she said, 'Gorky is going to speak to-night,' and held out a newspaper to show me the announcement.

"So they were going to lectures! I began to buy newspapers and watch for the notices. I took to reading books and attending meetings and theaters. There were scores of lectures every week, I found, and I went to as many as I could. One night it was Darwin and the next it might be air pressure. On a Saturday night there were sometimes two meetings so arranged that both could be attended by the same audience. I remember going once to a Cooper Union meeting to protest against the use of the militia in breaking a strike somewhere in the West, and then retiring with a crowd of others to the reading-room in Eldridge Street to hear an informal discussion on 'Hamlet versus Don Quixote.' It did not matter to me what the subject was. There was a joy in just sitting there and drinking in the words of the speakers, which to us seemed echoes from a higher world than ours. . . . Never in all my experience since, though I have been in colleges and learned societies, have I seen such earnest, responsive audiences as were those collarless men and hatless girls.

"The East Side Theater was another educational institution. It was seldom that an attempt was made to entertain us there, and when it was made we expressed our resentment by hooting. We did not go to the theater for amusement any more than we read books or listened to lectures for amusement. It was art and the truthful representation of actual life and the element of culture that we de-

manded, and the playwrights who satisfied us were rewarded by our homage and devotion. No American dramatist was ever so worshiped by his public as Jacob Gordin was. . . . Nor was Gordin the only divinity on our dramatic Olympus. There were younger men, like Libin and Kobrin, who, while they might be said to have been members of Gordin's realistic school, had made some interesting departures in subject matter by laying emphasis on the humor and pathos of life in the New World as affecting the immigrant. These two had for a long time been principally occupied with fiction, but had turned to the stage because of the greater educational possibilities of the drama."

"Not only did the Canal Street publishers bring out the beautiful humorous tales of Sholem Aleichem and Mendele Mocher Sforim and the poetry of Frug and Peretz; several amateur organizations—precursors of the numerous 'advanced' playhouses now fashionable everywhere—were formed for the purpose of producing the poetic dramas of Hirschbein and Peretz and the symbolic plays of Asch and Pinsky, which, owing to their extreme literary character, were not adapted to the regular theater."

"I saw more good literature on the stage in those days when I was sewing sleeves into shirts than I have seen in all my subsequent career. When the original playwrights could not fill the demand, the lack was supplied by the translators. While Broadway was giving Ibsen the cold shoulder, the East Side was acclaiming him with wild enthusiasm. I saw 'Mona Vanna' on the Bowery before the Broadway type of theatergoer had heard the name of Maeterlinck. Many foreign writers—Hauptmann, Sudermann, Gorky, Andreiye, Tolstoy—had their premieres in the Ghetto. The same was true of actors. I saw Nazimova in 'Ghosts' before she could speak English. And I made my first acquaintance with Greek tragedy when I had not yet learned how to speak English."

## Caxton's "Rude and Common English"

"When William Caxton, not later than the year 1477, set up his press at Westminster, he retained the tastes that had made him a printer. He had been first a translator of romances, and he tells how his attention was directed to the new art of printing by the large demand for his translation of the medieval tale of Troy, made in Bruges for the Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Edward IV." Sir Walter Raleigh says in "The English Novel." In England he and his pupils devoted themselves largely to popularizing the old romances, and most of those he printed were translated from the French by himself. His attention was early turned to the Nine Worthies. Of these, three were Pagans, and three were Jews; but versions of the lives of the three Christians, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon, were printed by Caxton, two of them being his own translations. In the prologue to the earliest, "Godfrey of Bolyne" (1481), translated from William of Tyre, he gives as his reason for preferring the least of the Christian worthies that the acts and histories

of the other two are well known, "in Latin, French, and English, and other language." Nevertheless, he went on to these, and, while he was printing Malory's work, finished his own translation of the "Lyt of Charles the Grete," which appeared later in the same year (1485). "The Four Sonnes of Aymon" followed about 1489, and the only other translations by Caxton himself that need be mentioned here are his versions of the unaffiliated romances of "Paris and Vienne" (1485), and "Blanchardyn and Eglantyne," about 1489.

"Caxton's humility forbade him to claim any literary skill. He almost apologizes for his admirable industry in printing and translating by the repeated plea that idleness must be avoided at all costs. And in the same spirit he beseeches the Duchess of Somerset, in the dedication of 'Blanchardyn,' to pardon him for his 'rude and common English,' and continues, 'I confess me not learned, ne knowing the art of rhetoric, ne of such gay terms as now be said in these days and used; but I hope it shall be

understonen of the readers and hearers, and that shall suffice.' To reach a wide audience rather than to please scholars was plainly Caxton's aim, and his style is well suited to his purpose. He has less freedom of movement than Malory, and a less poetical expression; his renderings are pedestrian and extremely literal, but they are always clear. His frequent quaintnesses of diction and logic, which endear him to the modern reader, were probably unperceived by his contemporaries. The great work he did was twofold. In the first place, by printing the best of the earlier writers, he secured to English literature continuity of development; and Spenser, when he appeared, appeared as the pupil of Chaucer. The Renaissance brought a crowd of new models, that, but for Caxton's labors, would have ousted the old. In the second place, he established the romances of chivalry so firmly in the favor of the reading public, that, in spite of the Renaissance, they were reprinted for centuries."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$9.00 (Six Months, \$4.50)  
Three Months, \$2.25 (One Month, 75c)  
Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.60, one month, 80 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase Tax Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING  
In North America  
Up to 14 pages, 1 cent  
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents  
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

## NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 211-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.  
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.  
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.  
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.  
AUSTRALASIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

## ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1113 Story Bldg., Seattle, 619 Jackson Green Bldg., London, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

"The Christian Science Journal,"  
"The Christian Science Sentinel,"  
"The Herald of Christian Science,"  
"The Heart of Christian Science."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Drink Hydra

THE port of Hull has set an example to the government and people of the United Kingdom which it is to be hoped that government and that people will take. Indeed, it is to be hoped that the example will not be lost in other quarters, which could easily be named, outside the United Kingdom. Since the government will not introduce, at least, wartime prohibition, the people of Hull, by a popular vote, have determined to do this for themselves, and it is to be hoped that other cities in the United Kingdom will indicate to the government that they too are tired of waiting for an example from those who are supposed to lead them, and are determined that if the government is too invertebrate to save the food for the people, in the era of food cards, the people have determined to take the matter into their own hands.

Hull is by no means a place which it is possible casually to ignore. With a population which, at the last census, a date considerably before the war, was 287,472, it is capable of making its views heard amongst the cities of the Empire. It is, indeed, a very considerable port, as is obvious from the fact that the net tonnage of vessels arriving in it and departing from it, during the year 1915, amounted to 5,373,000 tons. It is, in short, a great industrial city, returning three members to the Parliament at Westminster. Of these members, two are Liberals, elected by comfortable majorities, whilst the third is a Unionist sitting by virtue of a small majority. In other words, Hull is about as typical a city as could be found in all England. It is a large port with a considerable trade, and its population is largely industrial, but not so completely industrial as to be entirely one-sided. It represents, that is to say, the varying shades of public opinion which are to be found throughout the whole country, and as such affords an admirable constituency for a test vote.

Now, if a typical city like the city of Hull has been compelled to set an example to the government of the United Kingdom and to the people of the United Kingdom, by means of so striking an object lesson, it is surely only fair to conclude that it is not the only prohibition swallow which fails to make a prohibition summer. Other cities there must be feeling exactly as Hull feels, and other cities, it is to be trusted, will have the courage of their opinions, and will proceed to offer hints of a similar nature to Downing Street. At a time when there is a great shortage of bread throughout the world, at a time when the United States is conserving its wheat supply in order to help the people of Europe, it is surely a scandal that so vast a quantity of food should continue to be wasted in the making of drink in the United Kingdom. It may be perfectly true that the United Kingdom is not in a different category to any other country, with the exception of Canada, where Sir Robert Borden has set a great example to humanity. It is, indeed, no doubt true that the actual consumption of alcohol has been largely reduced in the United Kingdom, but this does not in the least affect the fact that, when the minotaur of war is claiming the bodies of the world's young men, when the trenches have become the very type of self-sacrifice and devotion, it is the duty of those who stay at home, and profit by the self-sacrifice of the trenches, to make their own self-sacrifice of such small things as their carnal appetites, for the benefit of the world.

Let there be no doubt about it that this question of self-sacrifice is, in the case of those at home, a mere paltry one of appetite. The man who cannot restrain himself from alcohol, though he knows that other people elsewhere are sacrificing themselves to give him corn for bread, the man who cannot sacrifice his appetite, though he knows that the submariners are lying out in the Atlantic to sink the corn ships bringing him food, is the man who has allied himself to and is helping to sustain all the evil passions which, whether he knows it or not, are being extinguished in the present war. The war is going on until these evil passions have been sufficiently extinguished to make peace a possibility. The blood of the trenches is, in a measure, therefore, at the door of every man who does not do everything in his power to bring the war to an end. And the man who may succeed in going through the war, and retaining his right to drink to the end, will only be able to congratulate himself that the freedom for which he exerted himself was the freedom of the bottle.

Any person who will weigh the bottle against the quarter loaf will see quite easily what all this means, from the mere point of view of the food supply alone. The gentleman who likes his glass of beer, and does not see why he should not have it, buys, by the admission of Dr. Hutchison, a food value represented by 86 calories, the standard by which food is measured, just as distance is measured by the foot. Now these 86 calories cost him three pence, but three pence will buy him three-quarters of a pound of milk whose food value is 300 calories; or 19 ounces of bread, whose food value is 1440 calories; or 21 ounces of flour, whose food value is 2100 calories. It is certainly not necessary to exaggerate the importance of such figures, but it is no exaggeration to point out that in the proportion in which the glass of beer is indulged in at the expense of the glass of milk or the loaf of bread, deleterious physical conditions are set up, which have been acknowledged, in the recent medical report on alcohol, published in the United Kingdom, to be due to the fact that alcohol has in the main, if not wholly, the effect of a narcotic, which, in turn, exercises an influence over the drinker which, at best, is not merely useless but actually unequivocally detrimental. This statement is supported by Dr. Bernard Fantus, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, who declares that in the hands of the public alcohol is a dangerous habit-producing narcotic, which the medical profession, being well aware of its evil effects,

should ally itself against. Should humanity, he insists, be deprived of liquor, it will have lost a consoler, but it will also have lost the necessity for consolation.

The Colonial Office in London and certain shipping interests in the United Kingdom appear to be so concerned that no one should unnecessarily lose this consoler, that at the time when every truck on a railway and every foot in the hold of a ship are valuable, they are permitting gin from Holland to be imported into England for exportation to the west coast of Africa. Now, curiously enough, this first transshipment takes place at Hull, from whence the gin is carried over the English railways to Liverpool, where it is again shipped for transport to West Africa. Last December, alone, 28,000 gallons of gin were brought from Holland to Hull, and from thence passed on, over the railways, for reshipment to Gambia and other British colonies. The iniquity of this proceeding has aroused that famous pro-consul, Sir Harry Johnston, a man whose influence over the African Negro is second to none. Sir Harry asks whether there is nobody in Parliament who will take a final wrestle with this hydra, which is seeking a last refuge in the corridors of Downing Street, where the officials of the Colonial Office are excusing the trade in deference to the Dutch shipper and to the British shipowner. The vast majority of the British West African possessions are, Sir Harry insists, strongly and determinedly prohibitionist, but there is a gin sodden colony on the Gambia estuary, and an alcohol steeped district on the Gold Coast and in Ashanti where, to their grievous detriment, the natives are allowed this Dutch gin.

Now, unfortunately, the determination of the city of Hull to insist on prohibition will not affect the carrying of gin in bond from Holland to the Gold Coast, but the Colonial Office can bar the transport of it by a word tomorrow, and it is a curious commentary on the ethics of shipping that the very moment when every foot of space is supposed to be in demand, it should actually be possible to increase the exportation of gin from Holland via England, or direct in British ships, to West Africa. There is nothing whatever "sentimental" or "goody-goody," Sir Harry insists, in his anxiety to blot out so vile a traffic. He is inspired solely by the purely practical point of view of its deleterious effects on the natives and whites alike. And for this reason he calls on Downing Street to put an end to this traffic, almost simultaneously as Hull suggests to Downing Street that it should give up its jellyfish attitude in the matter of prohibition.

### Nicaragua Enters the War

NICARAGUA has declared war on Germany and upon the allies of the German Empire. This information comes later rather than earlier than was expected, although there never has been any question, in the United States, as to the attitude of that Central American Republic toward the principals in the great conflict. Five days after the Congress at Washington declared war between the United States and Germany existent, or on April 11, 1917, word was received from Managua to the effect that, notwithstanding a strong undercurrent of pro-Germanism in the country, the most prominent men of all parties were determined to support the Government in its declared policy of frank amity toward the United States. The German colony in Nicaragua, which is quite populous and prosperous, had been assured of protection, but accompanying this assurance was the warning that if any of these aliens were found to be intriguing they would receive short shrift.

Although at that date there was no apparent prospect that Nicaragua would take the extreme step of declaring war, many of the leading people of the Republic were strongly favorable to a more open avowal of sympathy with the United States and the Allies on the part of their Government, and agitation to this end resulted in the severing by Nicaragua of its diplomatic relations with Germany on May 19, 1917. Nearly a year elapsed, therefore, before war was formally declared.

Nicaragua is the third of the Central American, and the fifth of all the Southern American republics formally to assume a hostile attitude toward Germany. Panama and Cuba declared war against that nation on April 7, 1917, one day after the United States had taken similar action. Brazil made its declaration on October 26 of the same year, while Guatemala entered the struggle on the 22nd of last month. But aside from these, Bolivia severed diplomatic relations with Germany on April 14, 1917; Honduras, on May 18, 1917; Haiti, on Sept. 19, 1917; Costa Rica, on Sept. 21, 1917; Peru, on Oct. 5, 1917, and Uruguay, on Oct. 7, 1917. Argentina has been at the point of open rupture with Germany more than once within the last year, but President Irigoyen, who appears to be under the influence in part of an anti-American and a pro-German element, has thus far succeeded in preventing the country from taking what to all appearances is its natural course.

Nicaragua may be of little or no value to the United States and the Allies from a military point of view, but, considered economically and morally, it is vastly better for them to have the friendship than the enmity of the Republic. The United States has very near and valuable interests within its borders, being the owner of the right-of-way of the trans-isthmian canal which must, sooner or later, be constructed to supplement the Panama waterway, and the possessor of an important naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, and of Corinto Island, on the Atlantic coast. The coming into the war, on the allied side, of Guatemala and Nicaragua will unquestionably influence some of the other Central and South American republics that are still holding aloof, partly or wholly, to do likewise.

The term "American solidarity" is more widely known and better understood in the southern republics than in the United States. It means to those countries a closer association than has ever yet existed among them, and it gives a wider and deeper meaning to the Monroe Doctrine than has ever been attached to it in the past. German influence has aroused, in a section of the southern continent, a feeling of antagonism to what is called United States dictation, but most of the republics are now upholding American ideas in harmony with the

United States. Nicaragua's action is important, since it will undoubtedly assist in aligning and strengthening the sentiment for continental solidarity and unity of action, the growth of which spells the end of Germany's long-cherished hope of obtaining economic or political domination in the Western Hemisphere.

### Equal Suffrage in the Balance

ONE positive statement may safely be made with regard to the prospects of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. It is that its submission to the legislatures of the several states is inevitable. This may be delayed in the present Congress, where the measure awaits only the favorable action of the Senate, or it may be obstructed and delayed in the next Congress, and in several following Congresses, but eventually such action will be taken, and once submitted, the amendment will undoubtedly be ratified.

The situation at the present time is an extremely delicate one. Within a few days, perhaps, the question of adopting or rejecting the House resolution carrying the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment will be put in the Senate. So close will be the vote, according to the opinion of those who have canvassed the chamber carefully, that a single accession to or defection from the ranks of the amendment supporters may determine the result. Assuming a full house, sixty-four votes would be requisite to constitute the necessary two-thirds. Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, whose knowledge of actual conditions is regarded as dependable, is quoted as saying that the suffrage party can muster sixty-three votes. In the ordinary course of things, some senators will be absent and some paired when the final vote is taken, and this is as likely to be helpful as hurtful in deciding the issue. Manifestly, it is highly desirable, from the suffrage point of view, that the vote of every possible senator now in opposition, or reluctant or indifferent, shall be safely secured.

United States senators have a right to vote or to refuse to vote for or against any measure that may come before them, according to the dictates of their conscience and judgment. Because a senator's state has expressed itself adversely or favorably toward any question, suffrage, prohibition or other, it does not necessarily follow that he should adopt a similar attitude. He is not expected to reflect the action of his state in his capacity as a senator. He is not supposed to view matters from the standpoint of the state, but of the nation. Senators are frequently, and must necessarily be, at variance with their states. Otherwise a Democratic senator would have to change his politics if, during his term in office, his state should become Republican. States, for the time being Democratic or Republican, are frequently represented in the Senate by men of opposite political opinions. It does not follow that, because Massachusetts has declared for the prohibition amendment, its senators shall be for prohibition, or that, because New York has adopted equal suffrage, its senators shall be suffragists, unless they are elected on one or other of these issues, or are governed by a party mandate to vote in a certain way.

While allowance must be made for losses to the suffrage vote in the Senate by reason of the insistence of certain members of that body upon the right to vote without regard to the attitude of their respective states toward the question, as, for instance, in the case of New York, there should be corresponding gains to suffrage resulting from the assertion and recognition of this right, for it must work both ways.

Equal suffrage is practically won. At the worst it can be only temporarily postponed. Multitudes of people in the United States, long antagonistic to the granting of the vote to women, now see the futility of further attempting to stay the tide in its favor.

### Lloyds

WITH the advent of the new mercantile marine of the United States the demand has arisen for an American Lloyds to help it in its enterprises and to support its commerce in unknown or little known ports. The new American Lloyds, however, would, in its origins, be a vastly different undertaking from that which the founder, whose name is now a household word, started in a London coffeehouse near the end of the Seventeenth Century. Indeed, Mr. Lloyd, whose first establishment in Tower Street was merely a resort for seafaring men, little dreamed that he had founded a marine insurance corporation which would ultimately help in securing for his country the maritime supremacy of the world. From his humble riverside coffeehouse, Mr. Lloyd used to advertise, in the London Gazette, rewards for the recovery of runaway seamen and slaves, and it was not until 1692, when he removed his establishment to the corner of Lombard and Abchurch streets, that he made a bid for the custom of merchants of standing. His clientele was curiously described at the time as comprising "brokers, stock-jobbers, Frenchmen, Jews, as well as other merchants and gentlemen"; but the beginnings of the famous "Lloyds List," with which one is familiar today, were in the "letters" he had posted up in the coffeehouse and to which a contemporary poet referred in the lines:

Now to Lloyd's Coffee-house he never fails  
To read the letters and attend the sales.

Mr. Lloyd had, in fact, already established quite an extensive organization of home and foreign correspondents in the principal ports, and from these men he received constant news of the movements of vessels and other matters of interest to his patrons. The letters thus received were eagerly read, and at length the current ones were incorporated in a sheet known as Lloyds News. The paper was a daring undertaking in those days. Nothing of the kind existed, except the official London Gazette, and no one was allowed the right to publish political news without the authority of the Crown. To tell the truth, there was little or no demand for any, and a description of a much wanted highwayman, or a cockfight, was always given preference, while those events which go to make history went comparatively unnoticed, so that when one day Mr. Lloyd happened to publish some harmless information concerning the House of Lords, he was duly "suppressed." But the suppression was in form rather

than in fact: Lloyd merely substituted handwriting for printer's ink and Lloyds News continued to be read in the coffeehouse.

The insurance of ships as a regular business of Lloyds appears to have been originally introduced as one of the numerous excuses for speculation to which the South Sea Bubble gave rise. All sorts of curious and novel schemes of insurance were floated about that period, including "assurance from lying," and "run assurance."

Today Lloyds, although virtually a club open only to members, is a world institution and a regularly organized corporation, which, while it has not the backing of government funds, has the support and direct assistance of the British Government. The secretary is invariably selected from the British Army or Navy. On the committee there is usually a member of Parliament, sometimes a member of the Government. The corporation has established many signal and wireless stations at home and abroad, and Lloyds agents or subagents in every port of the world. Serving as insurance agents or brokers, they work, for the most part, without salary, for an organization that has been described as an empire giving laws to the trading part of the universe.

### Notes and Comments

THE letter of General Maurice to the British press, which has created something like a crisis within a crisis, that is to say a military crisis in the midst of an Irish crisis, is one of those documents which must find its justification in the result. It is perfectly obvious that the responsibility the General took was a colossal one, and it is equally obvious that he has made charges the impropriety of which only the substantiation of them can excuse. Mr. Asquith has accepted an equal responsibility in making these charges the gravamen of what is practically a vote of censure on the Government. And as a result, General Maurice and Mr. Asquith have committed themselves to a step, the result of which will be known to the world in a very few hours. Nobody who understands anything of the methods of Mr. Asquith or of General Maurice will imagine that they have accepted such a responsibility lightly. But if they prove to have given their support to an attack on the Prime Minister, at such a juncture, without adequate cause, both their reputations will suffer an eclipse it will be difficult to recover from. The ordinary levelheaded man in the street will, in the circumstances, if he is wise, adopt the famous advice of Mr. Asquith himself, and be content to "Wait and see." And as the debate is to take place today, he will not have long to wait.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made it known that he will countenance no unrest in the ranks of organized labor in the United States until Prussianism is vanquished. There is not the slightest doubt that, if he can have his way, the union workers of the country will hold to a steady and loyal course. But why not turn Mr. Gompers' promise into a signed pledge between the Government and labor, as was done in England, where capital and labor have agreed to drop all their differences for the period of the war? The patriotism of Mr. Gompers' followers belongs, not to Mr. Gompers, but to the country, more now than ever before.

WRITTEN from Moscow on his Brighton-stamped paper, a letter has been received in England from Prince Kropotkin, the first since he left for Russia, and dated February 19. The letter has taken several weeks to arrive at its destination. The Daily Chronicle publishes a few excerpts which show that Prince Kropotkin had been asked once more to take to his pen. But the reply is symptomatic. He says: "As to writing a book, or even a series of letters, life is so full of events that it is impossible to think about it." The sad nature of these events and the rapid way in which they follow each other "make it impossible to appreciate them in a few words and still less possible to see the coming ones."

A SHORT postscript to this brief letter states that Princess Kropotkin had intended adding a few words, "but the news is so sad that one loses all intention to write to friends and to tell them what one feels." It is particularly interesting to note that Prince Kropotkin indorses the telegrams sent by Dr. Harold Williams to The Daily Chronicle. "They give," he says, "a quite correct idea of what is going on."

FROM the Paris paper L'Opinion: "M. Bergson lives in a quiet corner of Paris in a little house of silent and discreet appearance. The neighbors know him well, by sight at least, but they do not know what kind of work this grave, thoughtful and rather reserved man is doing. They were then not a little surprised, a few weeks ago, to see him come out in a beautiful green uniform with embroidered collar, cocked hat and a sword dangling at his side. 'Hullo,' said a concierge, 'the little old 'un from opposite has been called up: and about time.'" M. Bergson, as all the world knows, except the neighbors, was officially received a member of the illustrious French Academy recently.

FOR many years, in the past, the German band has been a familiar institution in America. The announcement that the French Government is about to send to the United States a military band of picked men indicates that, in the future, the German musician may not have any monopoly of the orchestra. Of the visiting Frenchmen, thirty are first prize men of the Paris Conservatoire, and four are first prize winners of the conservatory at Rome; the leader is the former bandmaster of the Republican Guard in Paris. It is to be hoped that French and Italian bands will follow this one. Germany has hitherto furnished much of the music in America. But music and harmony are universal possessions, and the German has no better claim to them than have others. Essentially democratic itself, music may well serve as another bond to unite the allied democracies.